

U.S. 'reserves' right to strike first

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States reserves the right to launch a nuclear first strike without consulting Congress as a response to conventional war with the Soviet Union in Europe, the Defence Department said in reply to an article from the head of an American scientific body. The written reply came from Chapman Cox of the Pentagon general counsel's office, who was writing on behalf of Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Jeremy Stone, head of the Federation of American Societies. Mr. Stone had argued in an article for a forthcoming issue of Foreign Policy magazine that the president could lawfully launch a first strike only after consulting Congress.

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: جريدة سياسية عربية مستقلة المنشورة من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Morocco opens border to Algerians

RABAT (R) — Morocco said Saturday citizens from neighbouring Algeria would be allowed to enter its territory without a visa from next Monday. An Interior Ministry statement said the government took the step "to put an end to interpretations made about Algerian-Moroccan relations" since the signing of a union treaty between Morocco and Libya on Aug. 13. (U.S. still studying Morocco-Libya pact, page 2). "Therefore, crossing of the border between the two neighbouring and brotherly countries will be free of any forms, on Morocco's side, from Monday 10th of September, 1984," the statement, carried by the Moroccan news agency MAP, said. Diplomatic relations between Morocco and Algeria, at odds over the Western Sahara issue, have been suspended since 1976. Following a meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid in March last year, the two countries decided to reopen the border.

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Egypt 'disappointed' over U.S. veto

PARIS (AP) — Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said Saturday he was "extremely disappointed" by the American veto of a U.N. Security Council resolution opposing arbitrary Israeli restrictions on civilians in southern Lebanon. Mr. Ghali, who made a brief stop in France for talks with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, said the veto went against "the consensus of the international community."

U.N. chief says Israel, U.S. do not want conference

CAIRO (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was quoted Friday as saying neither the United States nor Israel yet favoured holding a conference on the Middle East. He said in an interview with the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper as saying all key countries had agreed on the idea of a new Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices "except Israel and the United States." But he said he hoped a new coalition government in Israel might reconsider the Israeli stand.

Tambo blasts U.S. support of Pretoria

NAIROBI (R) — Black nationalist leader Oliver Tambo has accused the Reagan administration of encouraging and defending South Africa's white minority government, official Ethiopian radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Saturday. It quoted him as blaming the U.S. government for the fact that Namibia (South West Africa) was still controlled by Pretoria. "Washington has consistently encouraged and defended the racist regime of South Africa," Mr. Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), the main commando group fighting the South African government, was quoted as saying.

Hijackers say gun came from Pakistan

NEW DELHI (AP) — The seven Sikh skyjacks of an Indian domestic airliner have confessed to their police interrogators here that they were given a pistol at the first stopover in Lahore, Pakistan, a senior government source reported Saturday. The reported confession buttressed the statements of foreign and Indian passengers of the hijacked Indian Airlines Boeing 737 that the air pirates had no firearm until they took the plane to Lahore.

Philippines rebels kill 12 policemen

MANILA (AP) — Rebels killed 12 Philippine soldiers en route to do typhoon reconstruction work Saturday as the death toll from the Philippines' worst storm on record rose to 2,116, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported. The attack in Misamis Oriental Province on Mindanao Island, 800 kilometres south of Manila, came as a 55-man convoy was carrying a military engineering battalion to an airport for an airlift to Cebu Island, PNA reported.

Lebanese rivals battle near Israeli positions

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militia forces Saturday traded artillery barrages in the Kharroub region bordering Israel's front line in Lebanon, and police described the clashes as the heaviest in three months.

The outbreak of fighting and shelling added urgency to the government's efforts to get Lebanon's peace process back on course.

Inhabitants began fleeing the Iklim Al Kharroub region about 40 kilometres south of the capital after a two-hour clash Friday night between the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia and the mainly-Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

Security sources said eight villages were shelled and at least five people hurt. Israeli troops kept the Awali Bridge crossing open during the night to let residents flee into Israeli-held territory around the southern city of Sidon, they added.

The "Lebanese Forces" hold an enclave stretching 10 kilometres up the coast north of Sidon and into the mountains to the east. They control the coast road between Beirut and Sidon but are surrounded and outnumbered by PSP forces.

The "Lebanese Forces" also control the seaside highway connecting Beirut with Syrian-controlled north Lebanon. PSP leader Walid Junblatt and his Shi'ite Muslim ally, Nabih Berri, have been demanding the withdrawal of the "Lebanese Forces" from both highways as a precondition for allowing the Lebanese army into the central mountains.

The fresh hostilities coincided with reports here that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was sending a personal envoy to Lebanon on Saturday to help revive a security plan aimed at curbing the civil war in the central Lebanese mountains.

The emissary would meet with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami to also discuss political reforms designed to redistribute power equally between Lebanon's Muslims and Christians, local radio stations reported.

Police said they could not compile a casualty report from the Kharroub clashes that involved the inland towns of Shhim and Barja as well as the coastal villages of Jiye, Saadiyat and Damour. They said police stations in the region could not make an on-the-spot investigation.

The fighting tapered into sporadic sniping at daybreak, but a police report warned that the rival militias were bringing in troop and armour reinforcements, raising fears a new round in the civil war might be coming.

The Kharroub region, at the southern tip of the Shouf mountains, is regarded as the gateway to southern Lebanon and Muslim leaders are demanding reopening of the coast road so that the Lebanese army can move south in readiness for any Israeli withdrawal.

Under the government's security plan the region is one of several strategic flashpoints to be taken over by the army.

Long delays in executing the plan have been accompanied by increasing clashes in the Kharroub. Unconfirmed reports say both sides are building up their forces for what could be a major battle.

Islamic groups vow retaliation for U.S. veto on Lebanese resolution

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A caller claiming to represent two Muslim groups said Saturday they would strike at a "vital American installation" in the Middle East in reprisal for Washington's veto on a Lebanese resolution in the U.N. Security Council.

The anonymous caller told two foreign news agencies in Beirut he was speaking for "Islamic Jihad" (Islamic holy war) and the "Islamic Revolutionary Brigades," which he said had decided to coordinate their military operations.

The telephoned threat came amid widespread indignation in Lebanon at Thursday's U.S. veto of a Lebanese resolution in the Security Council demanding an end to the actions of Israeli troops occupying South Lebanon.

"This flagrant and continuous

defiance of our (Arab) Nation will get the appropriate answer," the caller said.

"Very soon, we shall strike at one of the vital American installations in the Middle East... we now have more sophisticated ways than car and truck bombs," he added, in an apparent reference to earlier attacks in Beirut and Kuwait.

Apart from striking at a vital American target, the caller said, "our heroes are prepared to sacrifice their lives to destroy an American or Zionist institution, even though it may be small."

Islamic Jihad is a shadowy group which has claimed responsibility for devastating bomb attacks on U.S. and French installations in Beirut and Kuwait in the past 18 months.

In April 1983, 63 people were killed in the truck bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut. Similar attacks on U.S. and French military headquarters killed 241 U.S. servicemen and 58 French paratroopers in October 1983.

Saturday's threat was the first indication Islamic Jihad had joined with the Islamic Revolutionary Brigades, which have claimed less frequent and spectacular operations in the past. The caller accused U.S. and Israeli intelligence of responsibility for a car bomb in Beirut on Wednesday which killed five people and narrowly missed Education Minister Selim Hoss.

The bomb was also intended to assassinate Lebanon's Sunni Muslim spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan (Continued on page 3)

Iraq reports major oil finds

BAGHDAD (R) — A senior Iraqi oil official was quoted Saturday as saying a dozen foreign firms had submitted bids to build a new Iraqi oil pipeline to the Red Sea, and reported major oil finds in three areas of the country.

Oil Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Moneim Alwan Hussein told the weekly magazine Alif Baa that huge oil reserves had been found east of Baghdad which he said would make the area into a major oil producing area.

New fields had also been discovered in Salahaddin province north of the capital, and in the southern province of Dhi-Qar, he said. He gave no details of the size of the new fields.

Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi said earlier this year that Iraq's oil confirmed oil reserves totalled 65 billion barrels and that the figure was expected to rise to

100 billion within a short while. Mr. Hussein said the bids to build the new pipeline, from Iraq's southern oilfields to Yanbu on Saudi Arabia's Red Sea coast, envisaged completion of the project within 14 months.

Mr. Hussein said last week that 500,000 barrels of crude per day (b/d) would be pumped from the southern Iraqi oil terminal at Fao through an existing Saudi pipeline under the first stage of the project.

The second phase would involve a new pipeline independent of the Saudi network which would boost Iraq's oil export capacity by about 1.6 million b/d.

Iraq's four-year-old war with neighbouring Iran has closed its Gulf export terminals, while Syria, an ideological foe of Baghdad which backs Tehran in the conflict, has shut a pipeline across its territory to Iraqi crude.

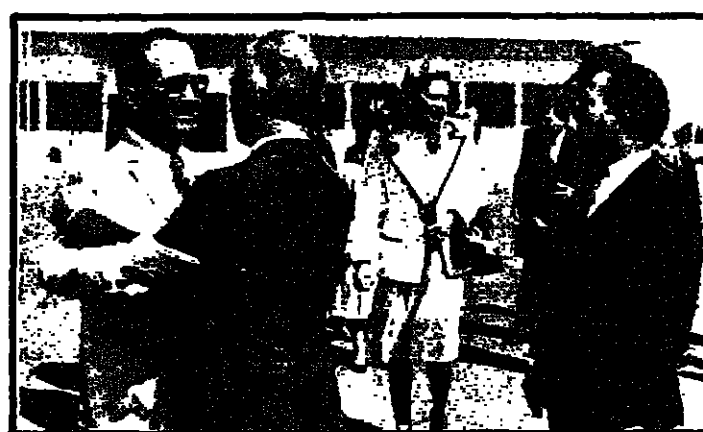
This has left Iraq within one million b/d pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean as its only major oil outlet.

In addition to the Saudi pipeline, it is also planning to build a pipeline to Aqaba.

Soviet, French trainers

Meanwhile in Kuwait, Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan was quoted Friday as saying that Soviet and French military advisers were training troops in his country.

He told Kuwait's Al-Watan newspaper that the advisers "are not assigned to any exceptional functions in planning or combat... their status is not different from that of advisers in other countries where they train troops to use modern arms and equipment."



KING, QUEEN LEAVE FOR U.K.: Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor bid farewell to His Highness Prince Mohammad (embracing the King), Princess Taghreed, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Princess Sarvath, Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, cabinet members and senior officials prior to



their departure to Britain on a private visit Wednesday. Later on Wednesday Crown Prince Hassan, who was sworn in as Regent during the King's absence, received senior officers of the Armed Forces (photo on right) at a special ceremony held at the Officer's Club in Zarqa (See story on page 3).

At least 1 injured on board hijacked Iranian airliner

CAIRO (R) — A hijacked Iran Air Boeing 727 landed Saturday at Cairo airport where officials said at least one person aboard had been injured in the incident.

The officials did not have details. Aviation sources said they had heard six people, including a pregnant woman, were rushed to hospital but this could not be confirmed.

Witnesses said they saw three ambulances race to the plane when it opened its doors soon after landing. They said they did not see any injured people taken off, but did see people coming down the steps and boarding an airline bus.

The official Middle East News Agency said Egyptian authorities conducted negotiations with the hijackers and that one injured person was expected to be taken to hospital. Earlier the plane was reported to have 114 passengers aboard.

The Egyptians imposed strict security on the airport and would not allow anyone near the aircraft, the fourth Iranian commercial airliner to be hijacked in three months.

Passengers leaving another airliner told Reuters correspondent Ashraf Fouad they had seen the Iran Air plane in a remote part of the sprawling desert airport nearly two kilometres distant from the terminal building.

The aircraft was on a domestic flight from Bandar Abbas, according to Iran's national news agency, IRNA, and had apparently just taken off from Chah Bahar, near the border with Pakistan, when the hijackers struck. It overflew Saudi air space but apparently was not permitted to land at the Saudi Red Sea airport of Jeddah.

Bahrain airport officials had declined to give the plane's destination after it left the Gulf state's airport earlier Saturday and it was not clear whether it had refuelled there.

A total of three Iranian jetliners have been hijacked in the past four weeks.

Jordanian programme aims at total elimination of illiteracy

AMMAN (Petra) — Nearly 30.19 per cent of Jordan's population above 15 years of age is illiterate, and the Ministry of Education is launching a wide-scale programme to eliminate illiteracy completely, the ministry's director of adult education, Abdul Karim Al-Momani, announced Saturday.

Mr. Momani said that the ministry is spending JD 300,000 annually on adult education programmes, and the money pays for teachers, the purchase of books and stationery and for facilities at literacy centres around the country.

Mr. Momani, who was speaking on the occasion of International Literacy Day said that the adult

education programmes are designed to free Jordan from illiteracy and to build a new educated society.

At present, Mr. Momani said, nearly 10,000 male and female adults receive education at literacy centres in Jordan — up from 2,567 in 1968.

Mr. Momani said that Jordan embarked on adult education programmes in 1953 when several evening classes were opened in a number of cities to offer education to those who missed the opportunity of learning when they were young. But it was not until 1965 when the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education joined forces to launch org-

anised programmes to spread education among illiterates on a large scale, the education director said.

At present, the whole task lies on the shoulder of the Ministry of Education which opens a literacy class wherever it finds at least 15 adults wishing to acquire basic learning, and these illiterate people are offered free education, free books and stationery, Mr. Momani explained.

Upon the completion of a literacy course at these centres the adults are awarded a diploma certifying that they have acquired elementary-level education. Mr.

(Continued on page 3)

Soviets appreciate Jordanian stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society Bahjat Talhouni said Saturday that the Soviet leadership appreciates the firm political stand of Jordan and its endeavours for bringing about a comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Talhouni was speaking upon returning to Amman from a visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation to attend festivities marking "Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Days" and to meet with Soviet officials.

Mr. Talhouni said that his talks with senior officials in Moscow revealed an identity of views between Jordan and the Soviet Union with regard to international issues in general and the Palestine question in particular.

Mr. Talhouni, who is also member of the Upper House of Parliament, visited the Uzbekistan Republic and other Soviet regions and cities at the invitation of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society.

The Jordanian delegation held talks with leaders of local communities and Soviet officials on



Bahjat Talhouni

ways to develop Jordanian-Soviet relations and on the Palestine issue along with other international questions, Mr. Talhouni said.

During the meetings, Mr. Talhouni said he expressed Jordan's gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support for Arab causes and the Soviet officials voiced their appreciation for Jordan's support for Moscow's call for an international conference on the Middle East.

One of the officials the Jordanian delegation met was Mr. Bakin Ashimov, vice-president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, who reviewed Jordanian-Soviet relations and reiterated Moscow's call for a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In Moscow, Mr. Talhouni met with the chairman of the Asian-African Solidarity Committee and with other officials with whom he discussed issues pertaining to world peace and the Middle East.

Other cities in the itinerary of the Jordanian delegation were Tashkent, Samarkand and Bakhara. Mr. Talhouni said that the delegation visited the Tashkent Mosque where they prayed with the local community and where delegation member Juma'a Hammad made a speech underlining the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Arab peoples.

The delegation members included 10 other members of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society apart from Mr. Talhouni and Mr. Hammad.

Khamenei ends visit to Syria

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei left Syria Saturday after concluding an official three-day visit which he described as "very successful and useful in all fields."

Mr. Khamenei, made the comment at an Iranian embassy news briefing following a morning meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

The Syrian leadership, Mr. Khamenei said, supported Iran's position on the 47-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Syria and Libya are the only Arab countries which support Iran in its war against Iraq. Mr. Khamenei, who held several private sessions with Mr. Assad on Thursday and Friday, said after Saturday's meeting that "we have reached total agreement on all the issues discussed."

Mr. Khamenei, who is 45 and a clergyman, said that "it is very significant that I choose Syria for my first official visit abroad" and praised "the excellent status of our bilateral relations."

It was the first official visit to Syria by an Iranian president since the overthrow of the monarchy by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979.



Brian Mulroney and his Yugoslav-born wife, Mila, celebrate victory

Turner, Premier-elect Mulroney meet today

OTTAWA (AP) — Prime Minister John Turner will meet Premier-elect Brian Mulroney on Monday to begin discussions leading to a transition of power from the Liberal Party to the Progressive Conservatives, Mr. Mulroney said Friday.

Mr. Mulroney told reporters that he turned down an invitation from Mr. Turner to meet Sunday in Quebec City to greet Pope John Paul, saying Mr. Turner is prime minister until the Conservative leader is sworn in.

Conservatives won 211 of the 282 seats in parliament in elections last Tuesday, the most in

Canadian history. Mr. Turner's Liberals emerged with 40 seats, the left-leaning New Democrats won 30 and one independent was elected.

"I felt that in Canada there is only one prime minister at a time and Mr. Turner is the prime minister with full and unfettered authority and that's the way I thought it should be," Mr. Mulroney said.

Mr. Mulroney did not specify when he will become prime minister. But he said he will meet the Pope on Sept. 19 and replied "yes" when asked by a reporter if that would be after he is sworn in.

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McFarlane: U.S. peace efforts await new Israeli government

WASHINGTON (USIA) — National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane says he expects that once a new government is formed in Israel, the United States will seek to determine if other Arab nations, especially Jordan, are ready to negotiate with Israel.

The presidential advisor says President Ronald Reagan believes that United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 remains valid as a basis for a settlement in the Middle East. The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and guarantees the territorial inviolability and independence of every state in the area.

Mr. McFarlane made the comments in an interview on Sept. 6 on the Macmillan/Lehrer news hour television programme.

Following is a transcript of that part of the interview which concerns the Middle East:

Question: We've heard the president (in his B'nai B'rith speech) sound very optimistic about the prospect for peace in the Middle East, and yet his own plan was not accepted by either of the two key countries involved, Israel and Jordan. What is he trying to say?

Answer: The United States has an enduring interest in trying to help the countries of the Middle East to come together. The basis of the president's proposal of two years ago was premised on Camp

David, fundamentally upon U.N. Resolution 242 — that is an exchange of peace for territory. The president believes strongly that the principles involved in the U.N. resolution remain as valid today as they were when it was enacted.

At bottom, it requires that Israel talk directly with its neighbours. The president remains committed to that. Once the government is formed in Israel, I would expect us to seek to do what we can to bring the neighbours together again.

Q: Is there a specific plan underway now to do that?

A: I think it's premature to say that in the short-term I would expect any major initiative to be taken. I think that we have to wait for the parties — notably Israel in the area to establish its own government — and then to determine if Israel's neighbours, importantly Jordan, can step up to the issue of direct negotiations for a peace settlement.

Q: The Democratic vice presidential nominee, Geraldine Ferraro, said yesterday that the failure of this administration in Lebanon was that it never adequately explained why the Marines were there, and that, in essence, the

raro, said that the failure of this administration in Lebanon was that it never adequately explained why the Marines were there, and that, in essence, the Marines died for no reason, because our policy was never explained. How do you respond to that?

A: The Marine presence there — together with French, British, Italian soldiers — was to try to prevent a war between Israel and Syria. Now to say that the situation wasn't helped is simply wrong. Ask yourself, what had led to the violence in the first place — the presence of the PLO in southern Lebanon launching attacks into Israel.

As a consequence to U.S. and other countries' efforts, 15,000 PLO fighters left Lebanon. That's a fundamental change in the situation and the source of violence in the area.

And so it isn't all fair to say that we didn't achieve something. We achieved something that is very fundamentally important.

I think, too, that if you look at what has happened since a year ago, you find that when trouble has arisen in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf this past June and more recently in the Red Sea mining, who do the countries in the areas turn to — the United States.

They don't do that out of some instinctive reaction. They have confidence that this country stands for peace and will act in their best interest.

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Agencies appeal for release of journalist

COPENHAGEN (R) — The Directors of the Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian and Danish News Agencies appealed for the release of Reuter Correspondent Jonathan Wright, who disappeared in Lebanon last week.

In a joint statement the directors of the four Nordic news agencies said:

"With our knowledge of the strict impartiality and neutrality practised by Reuters, as befitting a major international news agency, we find what has happened to Mr. Wright difficult to understand.

"It is always regrettable when journalists are held responsible for political differences between nations or groups, as that can lead to the restriction of the free flow of news which is in the interests of everyone.

"We therefore appeal to those responsible for holding Jonathan Wright to immediately release him."

The four Nordic national news agencies are TT of Sweden, FNB of Finland, NTB of Norway and Ritzau of Denmark.

PLO urges Amnesty to investigate conditions of Arabs in Israeli jail

AMMAN (I.T.) — A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has called on the international human rights organisation, Amnesty International, to investigate the conditions of Palestinian detainees in a newly-set up Israeli prison in the occupied West Bank city of Nablus.

Bassem Abu Sharif, spokesman for the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), one of the eight factions under the PLO umbrella, said in a text addressed to the London-based organisation that the occupation authorities have

been transferring Palestinian detainees from various parts of the occupied territories to the new Rafidia prison near Nablus where, he said, the prisoners have been on strike since early July in protest against the inhuman treatment meted out to them.

On July 16 the prison authorities attacked the detainees with police dogs, teargas bombs and various other weapons in an attempt to break the strike. Mr. Abu Sharif said in the text, a copy of which was made available to the Jordan Times. Mr. Abu Sharif described the condition of several detainees as "dangerous" after

the Israeli attack in which dozens of detainees were seriously injured.

Ribhi Ramez Haddad, who is serving life imprisonment for anti-occupation activities in the West Bank, is on the most critical list and is in danger of losing his life, Mr. Abu Sharif said.

The PFLP official listed three other detainees on the critical list as Abdul Aleem Yunis Dana, Imad Qotayna and Awni Al Mashtani.

"We ask you to move urgently to help in saving the prisoners," the PFLP official said.

Researcher says returning Arab lands would boost Israeli economy

By Jonathan Immanuel
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV — A newly published study says if Israel returned the West Bank and Gaza Strip to their Arab owners, the country's strained economy as well as Middle East relations would benefit greatly.

Although Israeli moderates have criticised the estimated \$300 million spent annually on Jewish settlements in the West Bank, the study published this week indicates the expense of continued occupation goes far beyond the cost of settlements.

If Israel left the occupied territories, the study says increased immigration, the opening of new markets and a less onerous military burden would all help to sharply improve Israeli economy.

But such a move seems unlikely in the near future. Although Israel's Labour Party favours returning about 70 per cent of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Jordan, the hawkish Likud Party, its partner in a bipartisan government, opposes territorial concessions.

The study was written for the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East by Dr. Simcha Bahiri, a Tel Aviv University economist.

Mr. Bahiri bases his assessment on an economic projection which indicates Israel's gross national product would be 23 per cent higher in 1995 if the territories were returned next year, or \$40 billion

instead of \$32.5 billion.

Israel has a 400 per cent inflation rate and is to receive a 1985 U.S. military and economic aid package of \$2.6 billion.

Among the factors which Mr. Bahiri said would increase GNP in a smaller Israel are:

— A defence budget reduced from 28 per cent to 13 per cent of the GNP.

— Fewer working days lost as military reserve duty for men is reduced from the current 30-60 days.

— An expanding population and economic infrastructure in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, fuelled by international aid and providing a ready market for Israeli goods.

— Israeli access to the \$100-billion Arab import market on its doorstep following a solution to the Palestinian question.

— A projected Jewish population in Israel of 4.3 million instead of 4 million if Israel keeps the territories. The difference is accounted for by reduced Jewish emigration and increased immigration due to the improved economic climate.

— A reduction of "cheap" Palestinian labour working in Israel. This will force Israelis to innovate to increase per capita productivity. Mr. Bahiri projects per capita GNP at \$7,690 without the territories instead of \$6,500 if the territories are retained. These figures compare with \$5,500 today. The gain for the West Bank and

Gaza Strip would be even greater than for Israel with a GNP rising at an annual 10.1 per cent instead of the current 3.4 per cent. Israel could expect an annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent instead of the current 2.3 per cent, Mr. Bahiri's report says.

Mr. Bahiri says his model for a future West Bank and Gaza political entity is "close to the Reagan plan."

The presidential proposal published in September 1982 called for a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip linked with Jordan and asserted all the countries in the region would benefit.

Not all Israelis agree that a smaller Israel at peace would be able to cut defence expenditure. Without the West Bank, some Israelis contend, Israel would have more convoluted borders to defend and less strategic ground and warning time to thwart sudden attack.

In a telephone interview with the Associated Press, former Finance Minister Yigal Hurwitz, the country's most forceful proponent of government spending cuts, said he did not believe Israel would be able to cut defence expenditure "for many years after a general peace agreement, and might have to increase it."

Mr. Hurwitz resigned the ministry in 1981 to protest the government's refusal to reduce spending. He has said that the state of the Israeli economy has itself reached the dimensions of a national security problem.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan to take part in transport talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of Arab ministers of transport and communications scheduled to be held in the Algerian capital on Oct. 6. The four-day meetings will discuss ways of supporting and developing Arab cooperation in land, marine and air transport fields.

Population talks to be held in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Arab conference on population development and policies will start here in the second half of October. On the agenda of the three-day conference are issues related to population and the development of educational, social, cultural and health services. The conference will be sponsored by the Arab regional office at the U.N. International Union of Family Organisation.

Jordan names envoy to IAEA meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Meetings of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will begin in the Austrian capital of Vienna on Sept. 24. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism has nominated its director of Energy to represent Jordan in the said conference.

10,000 executions listed in Iran

PARIS (R) — The Iranian People's Mujahedin Organisation published names and details Friday of 10,231 people it said were among 40,000 executed in Iran since June 1981. The Paris-based leftist opposition movement said the list of names was an updated and expanded version of one published a year ago that gave details of 7,746 executions. Mujahedin leader Massoud Rajavi sent the new list to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and asked him to send a special envoy to Iran to investigate what he described as grave human rights abuses there.

U.S. still studying Morocco-Libya pact

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. State Department Spokesman John Hughes said Friday the Reagan administration continues to study the implications of the federation agreed to last month by Morocco and Libya.

The royal counselor of King Hassan II, Reda Guerira, met with Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior administration officials earlier this week.

Mr. Hughes declined to respond to questions of whether the United States was satisfied with assurances offered by the Moroccan envoy.

"It hasn't advanced beyond the fact that we are continuing to look at the implications of what Morocco and Libya have done and are doing," the spokesman said. "One of the implications is we have to look at this association within the overall framework of U.S. law and U.S. regulations concerning exports of military equipment. Naturally, we would want to make sure that U.S. laws are observed."

We have very strict controls on exports of military-type equipment to Libya. I think they are stricter than in the case of the Soviet Union," Mr. Hughes said.

He said he was not aware of any change in the flow of currently programmed economic and military assistance to Morocco. He told reporters they should look at his comments about examination of this issue "within the context of other statements we've made about the good relationship we've had with Morocco and which we expect to continue."

"But having said that, there are some questions that we're going to get answered," Mr. Hughes said.

Meanwhile in Cairo, Egyptian newspapers have launched sharp attacks on Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, accusing him of "political foolishness" and an attempt to cover up criminal acts.

There was no explanation for the sudden burst of acrimony, although Egypt has said it suspects Libya of having had a hand in the

recent mining of the Red Sea.

The semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said Thursday that Egypt had recently spurned a Col. Qadhafi envoy offering \$5 billion if Egypt revoked its 1979 peace agreement with Israel.

In an editorial, the newspaper said Col. Qadhafi suffered from "political foolishness and is very conceited... Previous experiences tell us without doubt that an envoy from Libya means one of two things."

Col. Qadhafi wants "...to cover up a previous crime, the mining of the Red Sea, or a crime he plans to commit."

The mass-circulation Akhbar Al-Yom said Col. Qadhafi's promises "are never believed, his greatest sin is that he does not read history and his only weapon is money."

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has generally discouraged his country's media from slandering other Arab leaders.

Rafsanjani tells fundamentalists to clean up

TEHRAN (R) — One of Iran's top political leaders Friday called on Muslim fundamentalists to clean themselves up, stop putting up so many portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini and generally show greater moderation.

In an unusually frank rebuke to the backbone of the clergy-dominated leadership's support, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said being a Muslim

fundamentalist has become equated with being untidy, unshaven and wearing dirty clothes.

"These things are not appropriate. Be more moderate," Mr. Rafsanjani — himself a senior cleric — told thousands of worshippers at a Friday prayers gathering on Tehran University campus, forum for many of the leadership's policy speeches.

"Our society must move towards moderation to some degree," the white-turbaned Rafsanjani, one of spiritual leader Khomeini's closest aides, said.

"Some rooms are full of portraits. One or two, occasionally, is alright. But on every single window of one building on a square there is a portrait of the Imam (Spiritual leader) — the title given to Khomeini."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:00 Children Programme
18:30 How the West was won
19:30 Programme Review
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Wrestling
21:00 Arabic Varieties
22:30 News in Arabic
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Religious programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 Les Affaires Sans Les Affaires
19:00 News in French
19:15 News in French
19:30 News in French
19:45 A Special Programme on Korea
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Bob New Hart episode 7
21:00 Towards 2000
21:10 War and Peace
22:00 News in English
22:15 Megam

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 9500 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
09:30 News Summary
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 News Bulletin
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 News Bulletin
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23:00 News Bulletin
23:30 News Bulletin
24:00 News Bulletin

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Meet the Composer 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Religious Service 07:00 World News 07:30 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Good Books 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:30 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 A Day in the Life 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Religious Service 10:30 World News 10:30 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 The Young Visitors 10:45 The Tony Mott Request Show 10:50 Thomas Telford: Engineer 11:00 Radio Newsweek 11:15 From the Promenade Concerts 11:30 World News 11:30 Commentary 11:45 From our own Correspondent 11:55 Financial Review 12:05 Letter from America 12:05 World News 12:05 Meridian 12:45 Reflections 12:45 Sports Roundup 12:50 Newsweek 13:00 Britain 1984 13:00 Music For a While 13:15 Maigret 13:20 World News 13:20 24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 Sunday Half-Hour 13:30 Screen Partnerships 13:35 The Pleasure of the Year 13:40 World News 13:40 Science in Action 08:40 Reflections 08:45 Sports Roundup

VOICE OF AMERICA

NW 1200, KHz. 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour, news summaries, daily business reports, science and medicine, sports reports, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; features 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Critic's Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 News Summary 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News 21:10 International Viewpoints 21:30 Music USA Standards 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Concert Hall 22:30 News 22:40 News Horizons and New Products 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Exhibition of Applied Arts and Crafts by Jamal Badran at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 66102/7
American Centre 44371
American Cultural Library 41520
British Council 36147/4
French Cultural Centre 37094
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 443555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m., Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Lwaidah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Loss Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Loss Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

Churches

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lwaidah, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Abdali, 771751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

05:51 Sunrise (Shamsa) Shamsa
05:16 Sunrise (Shamsa) Shamsa
15:07 Sunset (Shamsa) Shamsa
15:58 Sunset (Shamsa) Shamsa
19:15 Sunset (Shamsa) Shamsa

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Allia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53092, 53171, where it should always be verified.

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Golden Aqaba
— Kota Salam
— Al Wasiti
— Al Razi
— Kiti Land
— Syria Line
— U.A.E. dirham
— Revi
— Al Tahra
— El Arish
— Sindbad

Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc 66.41 66.8
Dutch guilder 148.61 149.3
Egyptian guinea 322.6 328.3
French franc 43.61 43.9
Iraqi dinar 380 390
Italian lire (for 100) 21.61 21.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 160 161
Kuwaiti dinar 1308.31 1316
Lebanese lira 55.51 60.3
Omani rial 112.61 112.6
Qatari riyal 105.61 106
Saudi riyal 109 110
Swedish crown 46.41 46.7
Swiss franc 160.41 161.4
Syrian lire 47.51 48.1
U.A.E. dirham 105 106
U.S. sterling pound 306.41 309.4
U.S. dollar 387.51 389.5
W. German mark 133.8 134.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 18/23
Aqaba 22/40
Deserts 17/25
Jordan Valley 22/38

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
First aid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22093
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 771125-6
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

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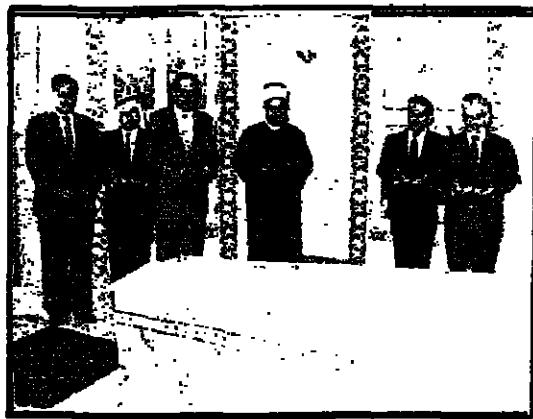
Czech trade official departs after talks on bilateral issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Czechoslovakian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Novacek left Amman Wednesday ending a five-day visit to Jordan. During his visit to Jordan Mr. Novacek, who headed a Czechoslovakian economic delegation, attended the opening of the Czechoslovakian economic week which included displays of Czechoslovakian products.

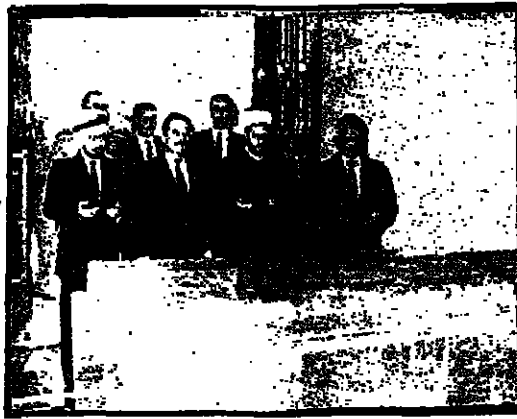
He also met with Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani and discussed with him ways to promote economic relations between the two countries.

Jordan annually imports \$10 million worth of goods and raw materials from Czechoslovakia while Czechoslovakia imports 100,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates under a trade agreement signed between the two countries in 1978.



His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar (left) Wednesday pray at the tombs of King Abdullah Ibn Hussein and King Talal Ibn Abdullah to mark 'Eid Al Adha (Feast of Sacrifice)'



Sheikh Ibrahim called on the Arab and Islamic nations to abide by the teachings of Islam and to work in unity to liberate the Al Aqsa Mosque from occupation.

Ministries, government departments reopen today

Hussein, notables mark Eid Al Adha feast

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with the Arab and Islamic Worlds, Wednesday celebrated Eid Al Adha, the feast of sacrifice, which marked the end of the pilgrimage season to Mecca and other holy places in Saudi Arabia. Religious services were held in various Jordanian mosques and the country observed a five-day public holiday to mark the occasion. Ministries, government departments and public institutions will resume their activities Sunday.

met with the congregation and exchanged with them good wishes on Eid Al Adha occasion.

Later, accompanied by Crown Prince Hassan, the King visited the tomb of King Abdullah, their grandfather and founder of the Kingdom, and the tomb of their father King Talal where they recited verses of the Holy Koran.

Also on Wednesday, Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, called at the armed forces officers club in Zarqa where he met with senior army officers of the armed forces, public security, public intelligence and civil defence to exchange with them good wishes on the Eid Al Adha occasion. Present at the meeting were Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, and other senior army and security staff.

On the occasion of Eid Al Adha, Acting Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Rayef Nijem issued a statement expressing his best wishes to the Arab and Muslim nations on the occasion, and urging them to unite in the face of Israeli practices and to end the conflicts plaguing the Arab and Islamic nations.

His Majesty King Hussein attended prayers on the first day of Eid Al Adha Wednesday at the Royal Guards Mosque in Amman along with army officers and troops. Also attending the prayers with the King were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, cabinet members, parliament deputies, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and other senior officials and high-ranking army officers.

The sermon at the mosque was delivered by Sheikh Ibrahim Zaid Al Kilani, dean of the Shari'a college at the University of Jordan.

After the prayers, King Hussein

the death of three persons and the injury of several others. In Irbid Governorate, several road accidents occurred over the past four days resulting in the death of two persons and the injury of 17 others.

One of these accidents occurred near the border town of Ramtha when two small vehicles collided, causing the death of Mohammad Bader Suleiman and the injury of five other persons, all members of his family.

Another person 50-year-old, Mrs. Rasmieh Abdul Qader, died and several other persons, including one Egyptian, were injured in another accident that occurred on Al Sarih — Irbid road.

Holiday road accidents claim seven lives, injure 30 others

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Five people were killed and 13 others were injured in three road accidents which occurred during the Eid Al Adha holidays.

One of these accidents occurred at Al Nuzha highway where two speeding cars collided killing two of their occupants and injuring six others. On the Zarqa highway, a vehicle overturned near the Pepsi Cola factory resulting in the death of two people and the injury of three others. The third accident occurred on the Desert Highway when a car, trying to overtake another, collided with an on-coming vehicle. The accident resulted in

AOAS promotes publishing research

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief editors of Arab magazines and officials in charge of research units in their publishing institutions will open a meeting in Amman on Monday. A spokesman for the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS), which is organising the meeting, said that it will be the first in a series of meetings in a drive to promote research work and develop management in publishing institutions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hassan condoles Abu Ghazalah family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent deputised the governor of Amman to convey his condolences to the Abu Ghazalah family on the passing away of the late retired Major General Khazem Abu Ghazalah.

JEA focuses on rural areas

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of electrified villages is expected to reach 549 by the end of this year, according to a spokesman for Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). The spokesman said that these villages are inhabited by some half million people who form 90 per cent of the population of rural areas in the country. He also added that electricity will reach most of the inhabitants of rural areas who live in population settlements.

Pedestrian safety seminar slated

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents has decided to hold a seminar on the safety of pedestrians to be held on Nov. 25. The society has requested ministries, departments and concerned institutions to prepare working papers in their role in the limitation of pedestrian accidents which constitute a high percentage of road accidents.

Industry chamber invited to Hamburg fair

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry has received an invitation to take part in the Hamburg international industrial exhibition scheduled to be held in West Germany on Sept. 18. The chamber has circulated the invitation to industrial companies and organisations wishing to take part in this four-day exhibition.

JMA president visits W.Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA), Dr. Hassan Khreis, has left for West Germany to take part in a general conference of Jordanian physicians living and working in West Germany. The conference, to be held between Sept. 14 and Sept. 24, will discuss several medical issues and ways to benefit from the experience of expatriate Jordanian doctors.

Arab labourers to be discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the consulting committee concerned with the affairs of expatriate Arab labourers in Europe scheduled to be held in Casablanca, Morocco, at the beginning of October. The meetings will discuss the conditions of Arab labourers in Europe.

Refugee camps reiterate total support for the PLO

AMMAN (Petra) — Refugee camps in Jordan have renewed their total support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

A statement issued by the camps' representatives in Jordan said that the Palestinian groups should hold their Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting, scheduled for Sept. 17, on time. The statement also said that the Palestinians must preserve their right to taking independent decisions.

The statement also appealed to all Palestinian groups to abide by the Algiers and Aden agreements which, it said, form a strong basis for restoring unity amongst PLO groups.

UNICEF director arrives for regional conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) James Grant arrived here Saturday for the opening of a regional conference for UNICEF staff in the Middle East and North Africa region, scheduled to start Monday.

The meeting, which will be held at the Amra Hotel, will discuss ways of reinforcing children's development programmes and means of improving the conditions of mothers and children in the region, a UNICEF press release said.

UNICEF has adopted a strategy of achieving a "Child Survival and Development Revolution" in the Third World which involves saving the lives of millions of children. The strategy is based on low cost techniques like growth monitoring, improved diarrhoeal treatment, massive immunisation and breast-feeding.

Mr. Grant assumed office as the



James Grant

third executive director of UNICEF and under-secretary of the United Nations on Jan. 1, 1980, succeeding Henry Labouisse.

The five day conference brings together about 70 representatives and staff members from the Middle East and North Africa and senior officials from the organisation's headquarters in New York.

Jordan to attend road safety conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international conference on safety on roads which will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the coming month. Under-secretary of the Ministry of Public Works Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi will lead Jordan's delegation to the five-day conference.

Jordan seeks to eradicate illiteracy

(Continued from page 1)

Momani added. Nearly 3,000 of these adults receive such diplomas annually, he said. The ratio of illiterate males attending such classes is one for every four females, he added.

Mr. Momani referred to a demographic census conducted by the Department of Statistics which revealed that in 1981 there were 341,380 illiterate people in Jordan of whom 106,460 were male.

In order to combat illiteracy in Jordan the Ministry of Education follows two courses of action: First, every student should attend school for at least nine years, mostly from the age of six until the age of 15, in accordance with the ministry's law number 16 issued in 1964. Second, the ministry tries to offer education to adults who had missed education opportunities in the past.

Mr. Momani expressed the view that it is the duty of every citizen to

try to get primary and preparatory-level education as much as it is the duty of the Ministry of Education to provide essential basic education for people. There should be a law to impose penalties on people who fail to send their children to school to get education and there should be strict measures to deal with truants specially at the elementary and the preparatory stages, Mr. Momani said.

The ministry's programme for eliminating illiteracy in Jordan should be accompanied by a national-level campaign in which all official and private organisations should participate so that the whole society can benefit, Mr. Momani said.

In order to promote the literacy campaign, the ministry has been cooperating with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), local organisations and the

Jordanian Women Federation to spread awareness among the illiterates and urge them to get education, according to Mr. Momani.

In addition, the ministry has held several exhibitions to highlight the role of education and to enlist all citizens' support for the literacy programme in Jordan, he said. In particular, the ministry has prepared a special programme on adult education which would be presented on Jordan Television and it had conducted studies on adult education and prepared reports on the subject, Mr. Momani added.

He said that the Ministry of Education is concerned with spreading education and ending illiteracy so as to help the country develop economically and socially, and is determined to offer equal education opportunities to all people so that they all can contribute to the building up of the country.

U.S. 'reserves' right to strike first

(Continued from page 1)

He said the first use of nuclear weapons by the president was "unnecessary, unwise, unconstitutional and unlawful."

Mr. Cox responded to Mr. Stone's argument by saying on behalf of Mr. Weinberger and the Defense Department: "We do not agree."

Mr. Stone made the article and letter public Saturday.

Mr. Cox said: "The current deterrence policy rests upon the knowledge that the alliance the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), has both the capability and determination to respond effectively to any attack."

"The current deterrence policy rests upon the doctrine of flexible response, which would include the use, as required, of conventional weapons, non-strategic nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear weapons," he said.

"To ensure that the flexible response policy actually deters, a potential aggressor must be convinced that NATO is indeed ready to use any of the weapons it possesses, including, if necessary, nuclear weapons."

Mr. Stone told reporters he was not questioning a president's right to respond to a nuclear attack with nuclear weapons.

He argued that the U.S. constitution gave the power to declare war to Congress and the president could act legally only to repel attacks. For any prolonged conflict, the chief executive would have to seek congressional authorisation.

The most likely scenario cited by defence analysts in which a president might order a U.S. first use of nuclear weapons is one in which Soviet forces were crushing NATO defenders in a conventional war in Europe.

Mr. Stone proposed that a special congressional committee be created that would have to approve any U.S. first use of nuclear weapons.

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Islamic groups threaten U.S. interests

(Continued from page 1)

Khaled in order to stir up dissension among the country's Muslims, the caller said.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters Saturday the Lebanese resolution was motivated by humanitarian aims and the U.S. veto may have helped draw world attention "to the sufferings of people living under Israeli occupation."

He added: "In fact, America's use of the veto against a humanitarian resolution and the violation of international charters and norms affect America more than Lebanon."

Mr. Karami said Lebanon would now "embark on moves designed to oust the occupiers from our territory" as quickly as possible.

Mr. Karami Friday accused the United States of adopting a "shameful attitude" by vetoing the resolution.

He described the United States

as a democratic giant defending "fascist" Israeli tactics in the occupied south.

Mr. Karami told reporters the veto had "exposed the true face of America."

Despite being the "biggest democratic country in the world," its veto had protected "inhuman, fascist and Nazi" Israeli practices that violated international conventions, he said.

It was the strongest criticism of the United States by Mr. Karami or any other Lebanese government official since the formation of Lebanon's "national coalition" cabinet four months ago.

The Associated Press adds: The U.S. veto of the resolution reflects Washington's judgment that Israel probably will withdraw soon and U.N. criticism would prove counterproductive.

"Our role is to keep world pressure off of Israel," said an in-

formed State Department official Friday.

Speaking only on condition that he not be identified, he said the administration of President Ronald Reagan wants to give Israel as much breathing space as possible to work out a withdrawal plan that includes "security guarantees."

But in the process, the administration risks being isolated internationally on the occupation issue. The United States had approved a U.N. resolution in June 1982 calling on Israel to withdraw unconditionally.

U.S. officials believe the Israelis eventually will withdraw from southern Lebanon. One said the Israelis will try to gain an informal "understanding" with Syria to prevent Palestinian commandos under Syrian control from moving back into southern Lebanon.

The vote in favour of the resolution was 14-1, with such U.S. allies as Britain and France voting with the majority.

Jordan Times

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Liquidity is not lacking

By Fahed Fanek

SOME ECONOMIC and business enterprises complain loudly that liquidity is drying, and demand that the banking system be pushed or encouraged to pump more money into the veins of the national economy, in order to stimulate its activities.

We shall look into four measurements of liquidity to establish what we believe to be an obvious fact that liquidity is not only abundant, but is also in excess of need to a harmful proportion.

Issued currency, i.e. Jordan dinars in circulation, rose during the first six months of this

year by JD 71.7 million, an average of 12 million new dinars a month, or an annual rate of growth of 27 per cent. This is obviously a very high percentage of increase, much in excess of what is called for to make up for an inflation rate of five per cent per annum, and to cater for an economic growth in gross domestic product of five per cent in real terms.

Money supply in the strict sense (M1) comprising currency in circulation with the public, and current or checking accounts, rose during the first half of the year, by JD 66.3 million, an average of JD 11

million of net fresh money added every month, or an annual rate of increase of 15.3 per cent, which is a substantial expansion, well above the combined rates of expected growth and inflation during the current year.

Money supply in a wider sense (M2), i.e., after adding time deposits and saving accounts in the commercial banks and the Housing Bank, soared during the first half of this year by JD 151 million, or an average of 25 million of additional Jordan dinars every month, an annual rate of 18.7 per cent,

which is almost double the expected rates of economic growth and inflation.

The fourth approach to measure liquidity from the business firms point of view, which are pressing for more liquidity, is the volume of credit facilities extended by the banking system. On this count we find that bank credit during the first half of this year grew by JD 98.8 million, which indicates beyond doubt that the banks are pumping fresh credit at the rate of JD 16.4 million a month, or an annual rate of growth of 20 per cent. This is far more than

justified by inflation or rise in production or increase of capacity.

It should be noted here that all the above figures do not include deposits and credit facilities of the nine merchant banks known as finance companies, nor the credit extended by specialised institutions, such as the Industrial Development Bank and Agricultural Credit Corporation etc. They also do not include local deposits in foreign exchange, which are classified as non-resident.

We are of the opinion that the Central Bank is still pur-

suing expansionary policy, and that the economy is not in need of more liquidity. To the contrary, any excessive liquidity (unless wanted to finance losses) will translate itself into more imports. This in turn will increase the deficit in the balance of trade and the current account of the balance of payments, and adversely affect the foreign reserves of the country.

These reserves are considered to be the most precious capital owned by Jordan (second to the human capital) and a backbone to stability and economic and financial security.

The veto warrants answer

RASHID Karami, the Lebanese prime minister, echoed the feeling of every Arab in denouncing the U.S. veto Thursday of the Security Council draft resolution on Israeli practices in South Lebanon. But no Arab can simply be satisfied with verbal denunciations of American policy in the Middle East any more. To counter that "shameful attitude" by the U.S. in defending "fascist, inhuman and Nazi" Israeli tactics in Lebanon's occupied south, as indeed elsewhere in the other occupied territories, we need to enquire more than our tongues. Time for taking real action against both the U.S. and Israel is long overdue, we believe.

What could be done to make Washington understand the folly of its behaviour in supporting the enemy so totally and unthinkingly? What measures could we take to prevent the ultimate showdown with the two "strategic allies", the U.S. and Israel, that looms so hopelessly close to bursting, if nothing is immediately done to avoid it? Is there any kind of a political approach that we have not yet tried with America to make it accept common sense and the dangerous consequences of its policies, without the need to resort to other means of dealing with that country? Or has all sensible talk become so pointless that a totally different course of action is now urgently warranted.

These questions are for the Arab leaders to answer. We want to hear from them, however, why the U.S., despite its proven enmity towards us, is still allowed to boost of itself as the only superpower the Arabs turn to in times of crisis. (See what Robert McFarlane said in a television interview two days ago as an example). We want to understand why any Arab state should need to explain itself to the Americans over a treaty signed with another Arab state, when the U.S. is itself associated with Israel in no smaller degree than a Catholic marriage. We want to know why Arab countries have not yet tried to curb imports of U.S. goods into their huge and profitable markets. We want to learn why billions of Arab money still feed American business and trade, when a good deal of this money is fed back to the Israeli economy and war machine which is daily used to threaten our very existence and national identity. We want explanations of how we continue to rely upon America for development and technology, when Washington tells us almost every week that it wants the Zionists to always have an edge over us.

We want much more from our leaders; but, above all, we need from them to understand that the growing frustration of the Arab masses with the U.S. and its policies in our region is fast bordering on desperation and hopelessness.

Absurd is this American justification that the U.S. veto was designed to facilitate an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon. A justification much worse than the guilt itself, an Arab would call it.

Gone should be the time when an American veto of a purely humanitarian Arab cause could be forgotten or forgiven. We have to be ready with an answer.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hajj, symbol for unity

MUSLIMS PERFORMING this year's pilgrimage in Mecca gathered at Mount Arafat near the holy places to hold mass prayers and to ask God to rid the Islamic Nation from sufferings, divisions and hegemony by oppressive powers.

Nearly a million Muslim pilgrims gathered on Mount Arafat, representing millions of others living in Islamic countries around the world. They prayed to God that their nations be united, that a great change may happen to make their leaders realise that the time has come for unity and for ending divisions and for building solidarity. The gathering of a million Muslims on Arafat symbolised the great unity among Muslims of the world, who should be freed from all troubles, disputes, conflicts and divisions and should be united for the common cause.

It is time for all Muslims to learn from the sermons at mosques and the many articles that appear on Eid Al Adha occasion in the press urging Muslims to unite and to offer sacrifice for the sake of liberating their holy shrines and for foiling the designs of their enemies. It is time that these lessons and teachings be applied, not through cables of good wishes exchanges by Muslim leaders to mark the holy occasion but through real and serious work. Otherwise, the feast would further consecrate divisions and deepen the gap between the leaderships and the populace.

The gathering at Arafat should serve as a symbol for unity among the Muslim brothers and sisters around the globe and should urge the leaders of the nation to re-establish solidarity among their states and work towards liberating the usurped lands.

Al Dustour: Time to end conflicts

ARABS AND Muslims around the world celebrated Eid Al Adha, in the past four days. It is a feast of sacrifice which reminds us of our duty to the nation and the sacrifice which every Arab and Muslim should offer for its service. The feast is a great lesson for those who want to raise the banner of Islam high and restore the glory of the past. The sacrifice is needed now by every Muslim because the Arab and Islamic nations are threatened by their enemies and by those wishing to do harm to their interests.

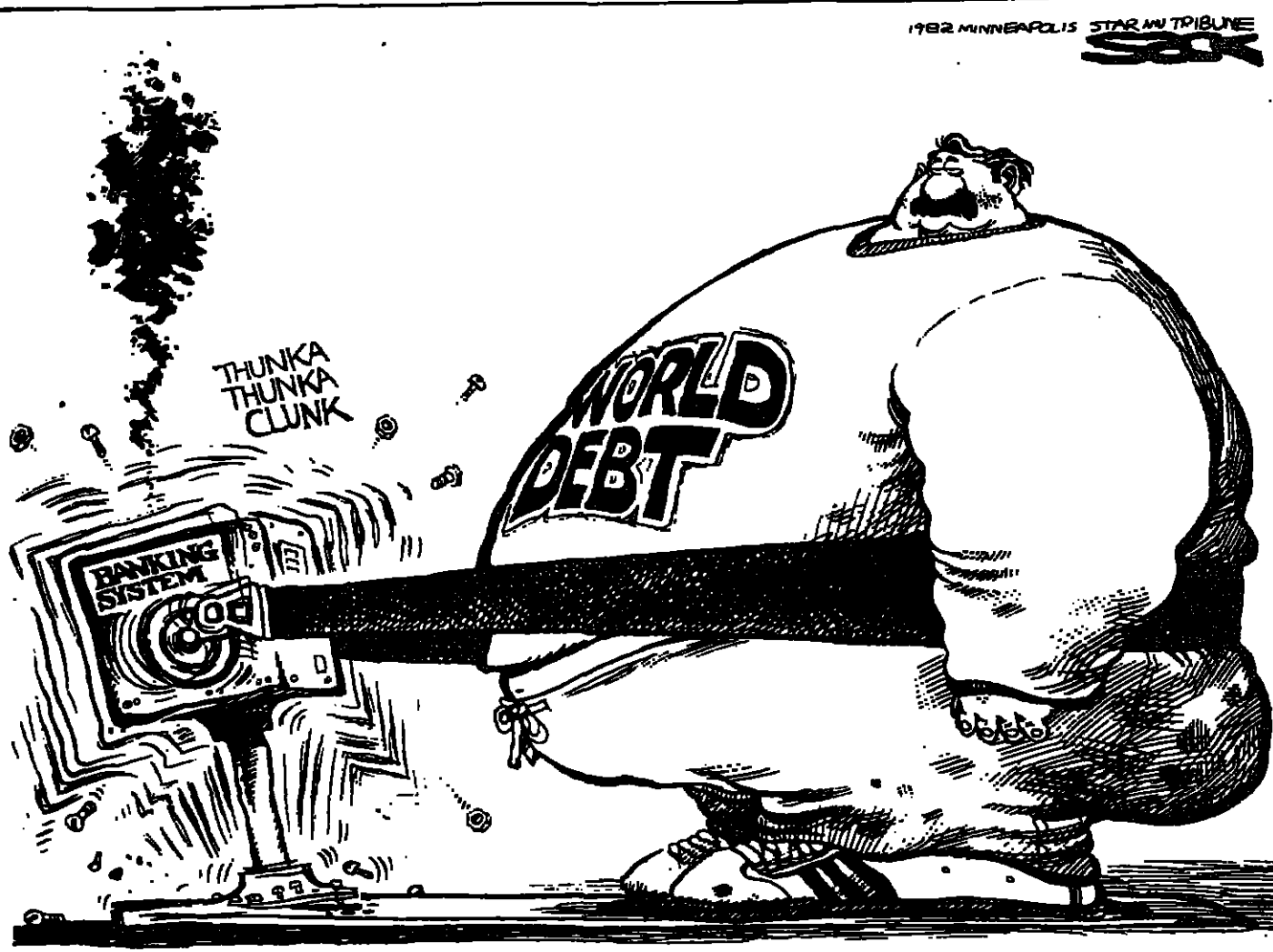
One look at the Arab and Islamic worlds reveals the state of weakness divisions they live in at the present and the pitiable condition of their people. A look inside the occupied Arab lands reveals the practices of the Israeli enemy against the Arab population and the continued oppression they are subjected to. On the eastern borders, we see Iran and Iraq, two Islamic neighbours, locked up in conflict and continuously bleeding.

As Muslims look on they feel helpless and unable to do anything to improve the situation. Many of them are indifferent to what is happening around them. This holy feast must be a reminder for all Muslims to devote their time and their resources to put an end to conflicts and to improve the lot of their brethren everywhere in the world.

Sawt Al Shaab: Muslims should unite

MUSLIMS GATHERED in Mecca for this year's pilgrimage to pray to God on the holy occasion of Eid Al Adha. They gathered in great numbers to offer sacrifice to God and pray that the Muslim nations will be united and live in peace together. But the Islamic nations are far away from the peace which they seek. As we look around we see these nations in constant conflict and completely in disarray with dangers of every sort threatening their existence.

In Palestine, the Zionist enemies continue to desecrate Islamic shrines and deal the Arab population repression and terror. The mosques in the occupied Arab lands call out to the Arabs and Muslims around the world to come to their rescue, but the Islamic nations are preoccupied in their little wars and internal disputes to listen to the call.



Politics suffer as Chile's economy slumps

Chile's economic slump has been joined by a political slump which threatens to divide the opposition further. Mary Helen Spooner assesses the bleak prospects for recovery under General Pinochet.

SANTIAGO — The Raul Silva Henriquez shantytown, named after Chile's Roman Catholic cardinal and human rights defender, is one Santiago neighbourhood the police seldom enter. Approximately 20,000 people reside in flimsy wooden shacks without electricity, heat or running water. Unemployment in the area is estimated at 80 per cent, with many families subsisting on charity donations or small government subsidies.

Despite their hardship, two months ago the shantytown residents managed to hold an election for a neighbourhood council. An electoral commission was formed, voting tables set up and candidates began to campaign under the aegis of political parties.

But disagreements over voting procedures arose, with the accusation that members of Chile's banned Communist Party had raided the election in their favour. And so what was billed as a rare exercise in grassroots democracy under Gen. Augusto Pinochet's regime was marred by charges of fraud.

The economic slump which last year sparked a series of anti-government protests has been joined by what might be best described as a political slump. While opposition to the Pinochet regime may be more widespread than ever, serious divisions over tactics and strategy have sprung up among Chilean opposition lead-

ers. Leftist trade unionists are pushing for a national strike as the next logical move to pressure the government. But more moderate labour leaders fear that a strike would only be partially supported and result in massive dismissals for the participants.

Last year a hastily declared anti-government strike at the state-owned copper mines was headed by only one third of the workers — most of whom temporarily lost their jobs. According to Mr. Hernol Flores, president of Chile's public employees union, there is no real prospect at present for a national strike.

"With unemployment so high, those with jobs want above all to protect them," he said. "The irony is that if economic conditions were to improve, a strike would be feasible."

The prospects for such an improvement seem bleak at this point. Although Chile's gross domestic product increased by 4.5 per cent during the first six months of the year, the economy as a whole is constrained by record low prices for copper — Chile's chief export — which provides nearly half the country's export earnings. In addition, Chilean authorities say that almost all the country's financial resources will have to go towards paying interest on the \$18 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Luis Escobar, finance minister, recently made the gloomy

observation that even if copper prices recovered and interest rates declined, the next three years would still be austere ones for Chile.

The Chilean Budget Office had predicted an average copper price of 75 cents per pound this year, at least 10 cents lower than the price to date and 15 cents lower than the latest listings on the London Metal Exchange.

Mr. Escobar, who calculates the country's real unemployment at 24 per cent (official unemployment figures plus those enrolled in government work projects paying less than minimum wage), said that Chile would soon begin renegotiating the portion of its debt due in 1985, 1986 and 1987. Earlier this year, Chilean authorities were confidently predicting a trade surplus of \$1 billion for this year and a reduction in unemployment to 12 per cent. At this point neither goal seems likely to be met.

The Central Bank trade figures for the first half of the year show a trade surplus of only \$338 million, suggesting that the year-end figure will be one third less than anticipated. The shortfall has been caused in part by an unexpected increase in imports generated by an unexpected spurt in industrial activity.

As if the situation of Chile's external accounts weren't bad enough, the country may be facing a further blow if President Ronald Reagan heeds the recommendations of the U.S. International Trade Commission to restrict copper imports.

Chile last year exported 348,000 metric tons to the United States, its single largest market. The ITC has suggested a quota for Chile of 121,000 metric tons annually, and although officials of Chile's state copper corporation say they will look for other markets if the measure is passed, the country is unlikely to recover all the lost export earnings.

The social cost of the economic crisis is making itself felt to a stronger degree than ever. Real wages have declined by 17 per cent over the past two years, with little prospect of recovery in the near future.

Mr. Flores, the public employees union president, estimates that three-quarters of all government workers are now earning less than an equivalent of \$80 a month, a salary which barely covers basic necessities for one person, let alone a family.

The situation, he said, is threatening to erode Chile's tradition of relative honesty in public administration, something which has set it apart in the region.

"I know of cases in which employees with access to public funds took money, not out of greed but out of familial necessity such as a sick family member," he said.

Wages in the private sector, though higher than in the public sector, tend to follow official leads in setting cost of living readjustment and wage hikes. One analyst estimates that Chilean private sector workers have lost about 40 per cent of their earning power over the past two years. Financial Times news feature.

Ferraro is running a two-track campaign

By Evans Witt
Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — After a long, hot August of controversy, Geraldine Ferraro seems to be involved in two almost separate campaigns for the vice presidency.

In one, she is the breakthrough, the first woman on a national ticket who excites big crowds for the Democrats from Montgomery, Alabama, to St. Louis to Hartford, Connecticut.

But in the other, she is the nominee nagged by continuing questions about her finances, business dealings of her husband, John Zaccaro, and her congressional campaign finances.

In the past week of politicking through six states, the two campaigns came together only in news conferences and interviews.

Ms. Ferraro never referred directly to the financial controversies in her public speeches. And the crowds applauded and cheered what she did say — attacking President Ronald Reagan and Republican policies and promising better from Walter F. Mondale and herself.

Shouts of "Gerry, Gerry, Gerry" rang out repeatedly. As she moved to shake hands, those in the crowd surged forward, reaching out, grabbing at her.

"This rally was indicative of the enthusiasm of the American public for the Mondale-Ferraro campaign," she added after 7,000 gathered for her Thursday appearance in Hartford.

But when the New York Congresswoman faced reporters, the financial questions were a constant theme.

Ms. Ferraro said repeatedly she

hoped the controversies would run out of energy. But they haven't.

The Philadelphia Inquirer newspaper published a story Wednesday raising questions about \$1,200 in contributions to her congressional campaigns from a man convicted of labour racketeering. On Thursday, a New York judge removed her husband as conservator of an estate because he had loaned \$175,000 from it to his own businesses. The judge did not find Mr. Zaccaro guilty of wrongdoing, just bad judgment.

Ms. Ferraro argues the public is focusing on her as the candidate and not on the controversy.

"My husband's business is his business," she told a Hartford, Connecticut news conference. "I don't think it's hurt me."

"You didn't hear any questions

at the citizens' forum (in Cleveland) about that (Inquirer) story or her finances," campaign manager John Sasso said at the end of the trip. "I think people are very satisfied with the honest and forthright way she has answered those questions."

Ms. Ferraro's staff tried to play down the Inquirer story, refusing to allow her to face the travelling press for questioning about it. Acting Press Secretary Francis O'Brien said the decision was a deliberate one to avoid giving "credibility" to the article.

"The story has not had much impact," Mr. Sasso said. In fact, he argued the financial controversies have given Ms. Ferraro a chance to introduce herself to more Americans and demonstrate her approach to problems.

France chafes under U.S. trade reins

U.S. controls on sales of technology to Eastern bloc countries have been a source of friction between Washington and Paris for many years. David Marsh examines the problems of balancing the need for controls with Western self-interest.

PARIS — The differences of interpretation between France and the U.S. over last month's (July) Western agreement on technology exports to the Soviet bloc are the latest in a long line of policy divergences over Washington's East-West trade controls.

The U.S. has been worrying intermittently for the past 30 years about France's potential as a channel for militarily-valuable Western know-how to pass to Warsaw Pact countries.

In spite of President Francois Mitterrand's strongly Atlanticist support for President Ronald Reagan over strategic nuclear issues, and his tough measures last year to clamp down on Soviet espionage in France, fundamental doubts in Washington about French links with the East bloc look likely to remain.

Pointing out that the key to Washington's suspicions lies in France's independent foreign policy approach laid down by President Charles de Gaulle, one Western diplomat in Paris comments: "The departure of the Communists from the government (in last month's ministerial reshuffle) is unlikely to make much difference."

Franco-Soviet ties in space projects and suggestions earlier this year that Moscow might be anxious to co-operate with the French over nuclear power development appear to have added to pre-occupations "over France's technology 'leakiness' among hardliners in the U.S. administration."

In practice, however, the degree to which Paris and Washington can afford to differ over technology transfers to the Soviet bloc is limited by mutual self-interest.

The U.S. is anxious that efforts to bring its Western allies into line over export controls should not rebound on U.S. companies or on its own strategic interests. Past experience has shown that over-zealous U.S. attempts to regulate trade in technologies in which it has a dominant position can strengthen European efforts to reduce dependence on U.S. know-how, leading ultimately to a weakening of Washington's leverage over East-West trade.

France's own increased technology links with the U.S. also help push Paris in the direction of compromise. State-owned French electronics companies such as the Thomson group — which has high hopes of boosting its military communications equipment sales to the U.S. — now have a great deal of transatlantic business. They are unwilling to offend U.S. sensitivities over East-West trade for fear of jeopardising far more important commercial ties.

The latest Franco-U.S. divergence results from last month's decision by the 15-member Coordinating Committee (CoCom) to embargo Western exports of electronic telephone switching systems to the Soviet bloc.

This caused Plessey and GEC of Britain, and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden, to pull out of bidding to supply digital telephone exchanges to Bulgaria. But Alcatel-Thomson, the French state-owned telephone grouping recently formed out of the merger of telecommunications interests of CIT Alcatel and Thomson, has confirmed that it is not withdrawing its own offer to supply its NT-20 system to Sofia.

The French government regards bidding for such deals as perfectly legitimate. If France wins the contract, delivery need not take place until after 1988, the date set in the CoCom agreement as the limit for the export ban.

Although U.S. officials are playing down any question of confrontation with France over the issue — after all, no deal has yet been signed — the French attitude is hardly regarded as in line with the spirit of the CoCom accord. France is already going ahead with delivery of an NT-20 exchange to Leningrad in spite of ear-

lier U.S. opposition. It also delivered an electronic exchange to Bulgaria in 1980. And France's desire to stick to its guns over the matter has probably been reinforced by recent tough statements from the West German government opposing U.S. high technology curbs.

The fear of U.S. controls — allied to traditional French desire generally to reduce dependence on foreign suppliers — can drive industry to seek "made in France" solutions.

Alcatel-Thomson, for instance, has been exploring the possibility of ending its reliance on U.S.-made integrated circuits for its ELO electronic telephone exchange, replacing them with French-made "chips" although they would probably still be manufactured under U.S. licence.

The most spectacular case of U.S. technology restrictions reinforcing French independence-mindedness has been in the nuclear field. Paris chafed during the 1950s under U.S. reluctance to transfer materials and technology, notably relating to uranium enrichment.

Commenting on U.S. reticence in 1959 about providing know-how on nuclear submarine reactors on the grounds of U.S. worries about passage of information to the Soviet Union, Mr. Bertrand Goldschmidt, former head of international affairs at the French nuclear energy commission, the Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA), has written: "The necessity to reinvent and repeat research carried out already by our principal ally... resulted in pushing us further along the path of independence vis a vis the U.S., which was certainly not the goal sought by Washington."

Long-standing differences between Paris and Washington have centred on sales of U.S. computers destined for the French nuclear weapons programme. President de Gaulle's bid to foster a home-grown computer industry — an aim which, unlike the nuclear energy build-up, has since faced considerable setbacks — was sparked off in 1963 after the U.S. refused to deliver a Control Data machine needed for developing France's force de frappe.

More recently, in 1981, the incoming Socialist government faced a delay of around a year in receiving export authorisation for delivery of a high-powered computer manufactured by the U.S. company Cray, of the CEA.

This gave impetus to the French government's research programme, aimed at giving France eventual ability to produce its own super-computers.

According to Bull, the state-owned computer company, which is in charge of a key part of the research effort, France's Isis super-computer, planned to be produced in the next few years, will have a similar potential to the new-generation ultra-high power Cray-2 model just being introduced in the U.S.

Since the 1981-82 disagreements over the Cray, no further significant export delays have been reported. A total of seven Cray-1 models are now installed in France, with two at the CEA and others at various public sector research and industrial organisations including Elf Aquitaine, Electricite de France and the Ecole Polytechnique.

An eighth Cray-1 is due to arrive shortly at the Onera aerospace research institute funded mainly by the Ministry of Defence. There, it will be run in co-operation with leading French aerospace companies for development of military and civil aircraft.

The Cray-1 is by now, however, a relatively outdated model. Onera has deliberately signed only a three-year leasing agreement to leave its options open to acquire more advanced equipment later on.

Financial Times news feature.

Poisoning the golden rivers

By Robert P. Lamb

A huge gold mine being built by a foreign consortium has released thousands of tonnes of cyanide into Papua New Guinea's main river system. Can the mine ever be safe, given the torrential rainfall and earthquakes the region suffers?

LONDON — Just two months after the opening of Papua New Guinea's \$1.5 billion gold and copper mine on the OK Tedi River, a series of major cyanide pollution incidents have twice forced the government to close the mine.

In three separate incidents, huge quantities of deadly cyanide solution, used in gold processing, were spilled into the country's major river system. At one point the OK Tedi was blocked by dead fish, crocodiles and turtles. The mine, which it is hoped will make Papua New Guinea (PNG) the world's third largest gold producer after South Africa and the Soviet Union, has so far produced just 16 kilograms for export to West Germany.

The latest closure came on 10 August when a breakdown in a filtration plant spilled hundreds of tonnes of contaminated mud into the river. Seven weeks earlier, 1,000 tonnes of cyanide solution leaked into the same river.

Dead fish were found 870 kilometres down the Fly River. But it was not clear whether these fish were killed by the leakage or yet another incident days earlier, when a barge carrying 2,700 100-kilogramme barrels of sodium cyanide capsized in the Fly River estuary, the nation's major fishing ground. At the last count, 128 barrels had been found.

A spokesman for the OK Tedi Mining Company in Port Moresby, said the government, which has a 20 per cent stake in the company, is now satisfied with steps taken by the company to prevent further spillages. Ore processing resumed on Aug. 17.

The spokesman, Rudyard Uila, said reports in the Australian press that 14 people died after eating contaminated fish and crocodile meat were totally without foundation. He said there was no evidence that the cyanide had permanently harmed the rivers. He did not explain, however, why the company had waited two weeks before reporting the 1,000-tonne spillage to the government.

The government ordered a shutdown in early July when the effects of the first spill became obvious. But production was allowed to restart four days later, after the company had convinced the government that the spillage was caused by a procedural mix-up which would not happen again.

When the project, located in the remote Star Mountains which straddle the border with Indonesia, was in its planning stages, environmentalists had warned that it would mean ecological disaster for the region.

In January 1984, a 50 million tonne landslide buried a dam being built for storage of the toxic tailings from gold and copper processing. The company convinced the government to accept an "interim" scheme to deposit the tailings in the gorge of nearby OK Mani River, a small tributary of the OK Tedi, as rebuilding the dam would have held up production by 18 months.

The PNG Times newspaper expressed doubts that the "permanent" storage dam would ever be built, but Uila said the company would complete the \$100 million facility within two years, by which time the mining company expects to be in full production, processing 45,000 tonnes of ore each day.

An anonymous worker on the OK Tedi project told the Australian Conservation Foundation that the landslide occurred because the excavations struck an underground river, an accident which could have been avoided if

the company had carried out appropriate seismic samplings and test drillings.

But critics wonder generally if any storage facility can ever be safe and "permanent" in a mountainous region which gets 13,970mm of rain yearly and suffers frequent earthquakes — 27 quakes since the beginning of the century.

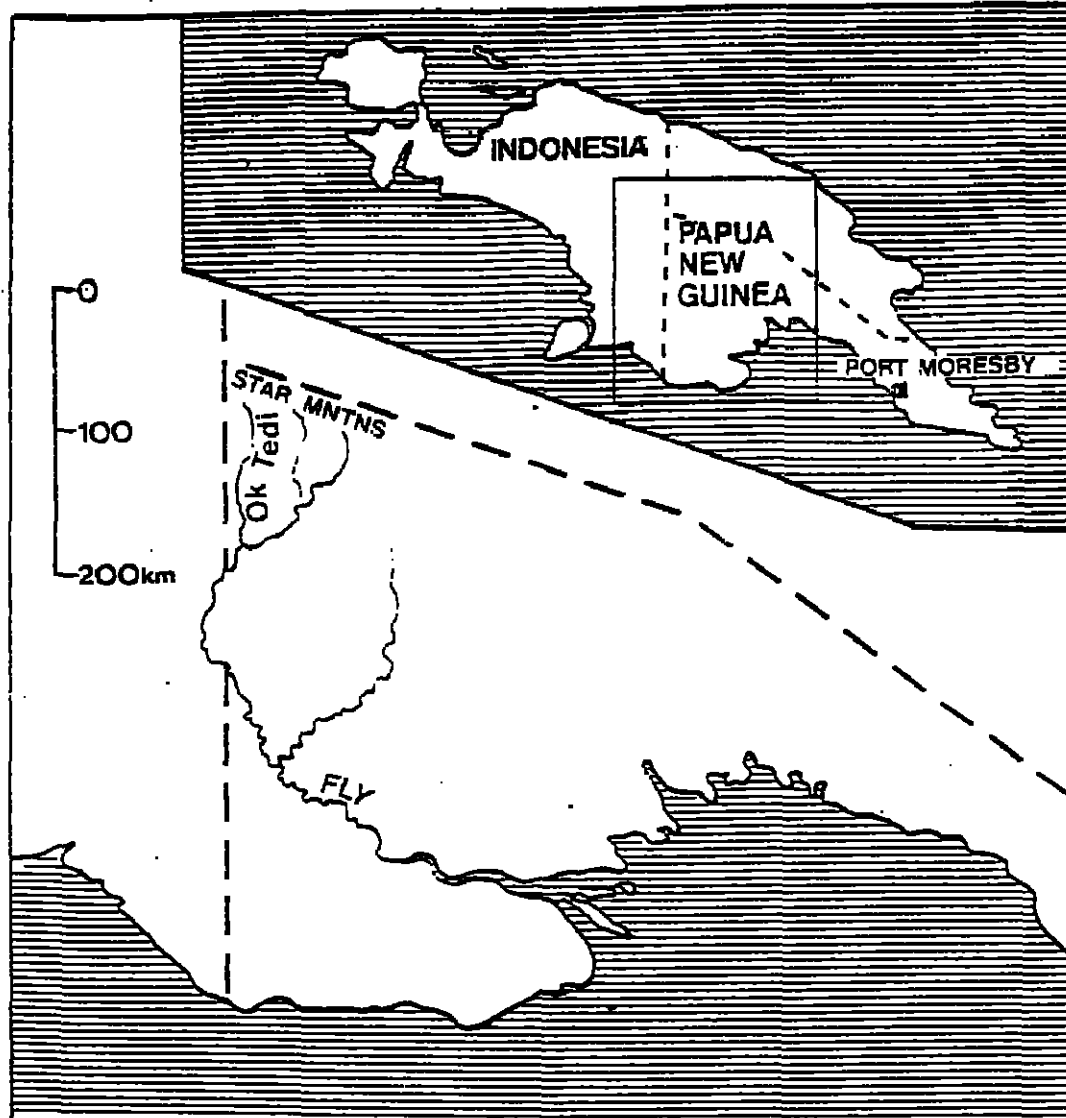
Difficulties in getting the ore out, coupled with depressed gold and copper prices, have turned OK Tedi into a marginal undertaking for the Australian, U.S. and West German mining consortium behind the scheme. The current world price for gold is \$20 an ounce below the level the company says is needed to make the mine profitable.

But anticipated mine revenues are meant to be a mainstay of the PNG economy by the end of the 1980s, and critics charge that its desire to see production start has led the government to give too little attention to environmental safeguards. OK Tedi has been exempted from national environmental legislation; provisions in the original government/company agreement for public consultations were abandoned, and responsibility for monitoring the ecological effects of the mining has been handed over to the company.

As virtually no field studies have been done, neither the company nor project critics know what effect the toxic tailings may have.

Gold deposits are expected to be exhausted by the end of the decade, but the mine will still be processing 45,000 tonnes of copper ore daily. David Mowbray, a biochemist at PNG University, is more concerned about heavy metal pollution from the copper processing than about the cyanide, which he describes as a "hit and run poison". Mowbray said that unlike cyanide, accumulations of heavy metals build up slowly and stay around for a long time.

Sam Pintz, a member of the government team negotiating with



the company, said the limit on amounts of waste rock which could be dumped "had little or no scientific basis and was chosen for negotiating, not ecological, reasons."

Some 25,000 tribal people inhabit the region around the mine. The women of the Min tribe are forbidden by tribal taboo from eating red meat, but depend instead on fish from the threatened rivers. The Ningerum people cultivate riverside gardens downstream. An Australian university has estimated that mine sediments could raise the river by 10 metres

(33 feet); if this proves correct, these gardens will be flooded — and perhaps poisoned.

As the mining company is responsible for monitoring the environmental effects of its work, it is difficult to see how any lawsuit brought against the company on environmental grounds could be successful, Pintz concedes. Fly River's provincial premier, Semai Atowai, has vowed his people will take the law into their own hands, shutting off road, river and air transport to the mine, if the company fails to pay \$330,000 claimed in compensation for the cyanide spillage.

After the gold is worked out, economic forces may close the mine, given the low world prices for copper and the expected rise in world copper mining capacity over the next few years. Government members are now wondering if the consortium will keep its promise to set up a trust fund to manage the tailings dam after the mine is closed. They are also wondering when the next earthquake will come.

As the PNG Times notes, there are a lot of very important people in the country with their fingers very tightly crossed — Earthshakers.

Controversial U.S. position on population

By David Gardner

MEXICO CITY — What is the relationship between family planning and the unrestrained free market, between the arms race and abortion, and between the West Bank and "supply side demographics"? The answer is that these blemishing amalgams, common coin at the International Conference on Population which has just ended here, mark the extraordinary politicisation that the issue of population growth has undergone over the last few months.

The catalyst has not been global alarm at the rate of population growth, but the Reagan administration decision to reverse nearly two decades of U.S. policy planning.

The conference — called to review progress on and update the World Plan of Action approved at the first population conference in Bucharest in 1974 — was from the outset overshadowed by the Reagan administration's declared intention to cut funding to international population programmes practising or promoting abortion, and by its questioning of the validity of family planning itself.

But, while the practical effect on the administration's new policy is far from clear, the abrasive stance of the U.S. delegation to the conference has got population issues across of column inches, transforming a lukewarm issue into a high focus priority, in the words of one U.S. lobbyist.

In essence, the new U.S. policy seeks to cut off funds to private organisations involved, however peripherally, in providing abortion services. Countries with state-funded abortion facilities will continue to get population assistance, provided the U.S. money is held in segregated accounts.

The U.S. provided \$240 million for population programmes in fiscal year 1984, or 44 per cent of all industrialised country aid for family planning. Population activists fear that up to \$75 million may now be denied to private organisations which in many "Third World" countries are the only source of family planning services.

Though only a fraction of aid is spent on abortion, many organisations are connected, often indirectly, with abortion services. Opponents of the measures stress that the cuts in aid, at a time when organisations like the World Bank have detected sharply rising unmet demands for contraception in the developing world, will lead to a greater recourse to abortion, and more deaths of women seeking abortions wherever they can find them.

They also argue that the Reagan administration is using public money to discourage abortion when it is perfectly legal in the U.S. As the U.S. delegation was "resenting its new policy here, an amendment to the Supplementary Appropriations Bill, calling on the administration not to withhold funds to organisations or countries using their own money for practices legal in the U.S., was laid before the Senate.

Though the amendment was subsequently withdrawn, a bipartisan congressional group said here that there would be further challenges if needed to protect the U.S. population aid programme. The other prong of the U.S. population offensive at its most basic equates the free market to a contraceptive. The U.S. delegation argued, often crudely, that population growth was, in itself, a

neutral phenomenon, and that the real issue was economic reform. "The freest market economies have had the greatest success in absorbing rising populations," said Mr. James Buckley, a prominent Roman Catholic and President of Radio Free Europe, who headed the delegation.

This was derided by the large population lobby at the conference as "supply side demographics," which ignored the research of the 10 years since Bucharest and made no attempt to correlate economic with population growth. It was politely ignored by most of the conference.

The U.S. position reflected an ironic about-turn from the Bucharest conference. Then, the West was concerned to limit population, while a suspicious "Third World" insisted that the issue was development. For most of the world, on the evidence of the positions advanced here, the two issues have now intertwined, adding an extra political charge to both. A great many delegates, harkles already raised by the U.S. abortion stance, were visibly irritated, therefore, at American insistence that one interpretation of one mode of development was the key to solving both problems.

These tensions were sucked into more familiar U.N. wrangles on a Soviet call for redirecting resources through disarmament (this was quickly resolved by French diplomacy), and an Arab-inspired clause condemning settlements in occupied territory (which remained unresolved to the end).

A great many delegates, observers and officials deplored this introduction of extraneous themes. Some showed concern at the implication of the U.S. performance, on three main counts. First, it was argued, the U.S. had never before been quite so isolated at a major international conference: only the Vatican backed its population policy, while Israel alone supported its attempt to delete the Middle East clause.

Second, the team it sent to the conference had better ideological than technical qualifications. Third, and connected with this, there was the overwhelming impression that the sincerity of the U.S. delegates notwithstanding, the exercise was in part motivated by President Reagan's concern to secure the vote of the anti-abortion lobby in the November presidential elections.

But despite the ideological fog, the substantive business of the conference was accomplished. Since Bucharest, it was noted, global population growth had declined from 2.03 to 1.67 per cent a year — although the rise was almost entirely in developing countries. The need to marry development and population strategies was therefore stressed, along with calls for increased funding. (Recipient countries now put up \$4 for every \$1 from donors.)

A central theme was the need to improve the status of women, for which concrete policies were demanded. Integrated urban and rural strategies were called for, and there was general optimism that governments would now commit more funds to population programmes.

The buzz words of the conference were undoubtedly "sharpened focus": the ideological hostility of the debate was defused by giving the issues more detailed examination. — Financial Times news feature.

Unusual clothing company bridges capitalism and socialism

One of Australia's leading clothing makers, now also in retailing, is a co-operative mainly owned by its employees. Anthony Moreton, recently in Australia, reports on an unusual company, founded by an unusual man.

The story goes that a customer of Fletcher Jones, a leading Australian clothing manufacturer, once sent back a pair of trousers made by the company to have the fly buttons replaced by a zip. Nothing particularly unusual in that, perhaps — except that the "satisfied customer" had bought the trousers 26 years earlier.

David Jones, the company's managing director, tells this tale as an example of the quality image which has been fostered ever since his father, Sir Fletcher Jones, founded the clothing concern. Another of Sir Fletcher's principles was that a customer must never be cheated. On one occasion Sir Fletcher returned 26d to every purchaser because he thought the company had made too much profit. On yet another occasion, he refunded 10s when materials used in trousers turned out to be of inferior quality.

This honesty with the customer stemmed from Sir Fletcher's own political and social beliefs. And it was the same beliefs that led him to turn the company into a co-operative shortly after World War II — a structure which survives to

this day with present and former staff and their dependents owning three-quarters of the equity of what is still a privately-owned company.

The company was enjoying probably its highest profile in Los Angeles, where the Australian Olympic team was wearing yellow jackets, pastel-shade slacks and skirts and yellow dresses featuring graphics of Australia's flora and fauna — all manufactured by Fletcher Jones.

It is not the first time the Olympics have played a part in the company's development. On winning the contract to fit out the Australian team 28 years ago for the 1956 games in Melbourne, Fletcher Jones moved into women's wear for the first time.

"Till then we were a menswear firm. Trousers were our forte," says David Jones. "With that order for the Olympics we suddenly had to learn the technology of making skirts. We soon learned enough to realise we could expand into complete tailoring — coats, jackets and eventually suits."

Today the company, which is based at Warrnambool, a Victorian

seaside resort some 160 miles east of Melbourne and employing 2,100 people, has moved even further down the path of vertical integration. It has become a retailer with 43 stores in all states with the exception of the Northern Territories. The accept is on Fletcher Jones' own goods; as far as possible it stocks and sells only what it makes.

Mr. Jones says that retailing in Australia "is polarising into two extremes, one giving convenience shopping, cheaper prices and widespread discounting, the other emphasising retailing of speciality, high-value-added goods."

"It is this latter part of the market we want to occupy. We are not interested in taking on the discounters. Our customers are older, generally interested in clothes made to quality standards and interested in classic styling."

What the company is interested in is expansion. The group is looking to add five more stores a year to its portfolio and believes, even in the relatively small and highly protected Australian market (population 15 million), that there are sufficient slots for it to meet this target for at least the next few years.

It has only just started to move into Queensland, for instance, and has no overseas representation

outside New Zealand. Other possibilities are the development of shops-within-shops and an American link.

But Jones admits that in the restricted Australian market, with its high cost structure, "you have to be right on costs before you can expand sensibly. We have plans to take advantage of the interest being expressed by America in Australia, though that will not come to fruition for about two years."

"Whatever happens, though, we shall concentrate on quality and the higher end of the market. We are not a producer of clothes for the masses nor do we intend to try to sell to a mass market. There is room for us at the top."

There was a time when Fletcher Jones was the mass market. The company began life in 1943 making trousers, one style in three colours, and selling through other retailers. The decision to open its own shops was taken three years later and the first store was opened on Melbourne's famous Collins Street.

"The timing was absolutely right," says Mr. Jones. "The boys were coming home with their demob suits that fitted where they touched. They wanted good clothes. And they snapped up our

trousers. The quality was so good there were queues around the block for them."

Explaining why the company was turned into a co-operative, Mr. Jones says that "my father wanted to provide better prospects for the returning servicemen." Also, though, he had a deep belief in the merits of the co-operative system. He saw himself as a bridge between capitalism and socialism.

"There were some who felt, as non-family interests approached half the shareholding, that he would quickly be overthrown as he lost absolute control. But it did not happen and his faith in his principles was maintained."

All the shares are traded at par and shareholders benefit from the increased wealth of the company not just through dividends but also through bonus issues. Shareholdings may be retained by employees who retire and they may be left to immediate dependents but there is no free market in them and outsiders are debarred from holding them.

As in all co-operatives, by no means all the employees take up their options. Of the 2,100 employees just over 1,000 have holdings. In addition there are another 200 former employees or

their dependants who hold B shares, which have restricted rights. One former employee has 18,700 shares while one man on the shop floor has 12,000 and another in the cutting room has 11,860.

Mr. Jones intends that the company should remain both private and a co-operative. Since a private company does not have to divulge any financial figures it is impossible to compare Fletcher Jones standing with that of its competitors or to judge whether it will be able to continue its private status.

Mr. Jones admits that financing expansion is more difficult given the co-operative's structure, but it is clear that its operations have not been inhibited since the company has installed the very latest machinery. It also has what Jones calls "the very finest skirt-pleating system in the world."

Fletcher Jones has been able to weather some of the storms which have hit the world's garment industries, particularly the move away from men's suits, without too many traumas. Whether it can weather the liberalisation of trade restrictions which the Hawke government seems intent to push through is another matter. — Financial Times news feature.

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Arsenal crushes Liverpool

LONDON (R) — Arsenal became the third team to top the English first division in the past eight days when they crushed champions Liverpool 3-1 in a dramatic, action-packed clash at the London side's Highbury home Saturday.

Midfielder Brian Talbot snatched two goals and England striker Tony Woodcock the other as Arsenal out-thought and out-played Liverpool and displaced Nottingham Forest, beaten 3-0 at Queen's Park Rangers, at the top of the table. It was the champions' first defeat of the season.

Forest, who ousted Newcastle from the top with a 5-0 thrashing of Aston Villa on Wednesday, had no answer to the pace of Rangers' attack. Striker Wayne Fereday netted a goal in each half while Gary Bannister plundered the third.

Manchester United's assortment of stylish internationals finally clicked at Old Trafford with Newcastle United the unsuspecting prey.

The first division newcomers were swept aside 5-0, with Dane Jesper Olsen and Scotland's Gordon Strachan both contributing to the rout.

Goals either side of halftime sent Liverpool tumbling towards defeat. But Talbot only broke the deadlock after Arsenal goalkeeper Pat Jennings had produced a superb save to deny Scotland's Kenny Dalglish.

Talbot's goal arrived right on

cue for Arsenal, the hard-working midfielder netting from a 45th minute free kick to send his team in 1-0 up at the interval.

England fullback Viv Anderson, Arsenal's recent signing from Forest, unlocked Liverpool's defence in the second half. He snaked down the right and crossed for Woodcock to rifle the second in the 47th minute, then wove his way to the goal-line and crossed for Talbot to head his second from six metres 17 minutes from time.

Left back Alan Kennedy scrambled an 81st minute consolation goal for Liverpool.

West Ham, level with Arsenal on 10 points but forced into second place on goal difference, dismissed Watford 2-0 thanks to an own goal by Lee Sinnott after 50 minutes and a Bobby Barnes effort two minutes later. Forest, Sheffield Wednesday, Newcastle and Aston Villa are a point behind.

Manchester United Manager Ron Atkinson will have sighed

with relief after watching his side go on the rampage against Newcastle after drawing their opening four games.

Olsen scored his second goal of the season after 44 minutes to send United in 1-0 up at halftime but the floodgates opened four minutes after the break when Strachan made it 2-0 from the penalty spot.

Welsh international Mark Hughes hit the third 10 minutes later and Remi Moses the fourth in the 72nd minute before Strachan completed a glorious afternoon for United with his second goal 16 minutes from time.

Aston Villa's 4-2 thrashing of Chelsea was the perfect answer to manager Graham Turner's verbal rocket in midweek which followed their mauling at Forest. Former England striker Peter With headed home Mark Walters' cross after six minutes and then converted a Gordon Cowans free kick 20 minutes later.

Defender Steve Foster made it 3-0 within eight minutes — again from a Cowans free kick — before Paul Rideout sealed the win in the 68th minute. John Bumstead grabbed Chelsea's goals in the 54th and 75th minutes.

Brazilians, South Koreans to meet in Merdeka final

KUALALUMPUR (R) — Minas Gerais of Brazil will clash with South Korea in the final of the annual Merdeka soccer tournament on Sunday after convincing semifinal wins here Friday.

The Brazilians beat China 2-0,

while South Korea ousted hosts Malaysia 3-1.

The Chinese launched an early offensive, raiding from both flanks and pounding the Brazilian goalmouth with a barrage of shots, but were unrewarded.

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Morocco's Aouita scores convincing mile victory

LONDON (R) — Morocco's Said Aouita, the Olympic 5,000 metres champion, convincingly won the men's mile at an international athletics meeting here Friday night in a race robbed of most of its competitive interest when Britain's Steve Cram fell heavily in the final lap.

The mile was to be the highlight of the final major athletics meeting of a long and gruelling season and the clash between Aouita and Cram had been eagerly awaited.

But to the disappointment of the capacity crowd on a cool evening at London's Crystal Palace, Cram, the 1,500 metres world champion and Olympic silver medalist, fell 100 metres into the final lap. Although he gamely struggled to his feet the race was over for Cram and he limped home a distant last as Aouita raced away to win in three minutes 55.43 seconds.

The incident occurred as Cram tried to manoeuvre his way through the tightly-packed field. He ran into compatriot Graham Williamson, then bounced against veteran Kenyan Mike Boit.

Totally off balance, Cram tum-

bled to the track and Aouita, unaware of the drama behind him, went on to record a predictable victory ahead of New Zealand's John Walker, who clocked 3:55.97, and Sudan's Omar Khalifeh, third in 3:56.55.

The race had begun in as controversial circumstances as it finished.

Cram said Thursday he had been "appalled" at the pressure put on him to take part in the mile, saying he would have preferred a less demanding race.

By contrast, Aouita had made no secret of the fact that he thought he could beat the top British middle-distance runners. And he said he was very pleased with Friday night's result.

He certainly appeared so during his victory lap, which ended with the slender Moroccan being hoisted onto the shoulders of two enthusiastic fans as he waved to the crowd.

Cram was upset but philosophical at a news conference afterwards.

He repeated his criticism of the organisers and said he thought too many people were trying to get involved in athletics purely for

their own ends.

With all the leading athletes looking jaded after their hectic Olympic season there was little to set the pulses of athletics fans racing.

Grace Jackson, the tall, stylish Jamaican 200 metres Olympic finalist, won the event in 22.48 seconds ahead of Olympic champion Valerie Brisco-Hooks of the United States who clocked 22.97.

But Brisco-Hooks, who won three golds in Los Angeles, ensured her post-Olympic European tour ended on a high note when she won the 100 metres in 11.25 ahead of compatriot Jeanette Bolden, who returned 11.29.

Britain's Kathy Cook won the women's 400 metres in 50.96 and her husband Garry won the 800 metres in 1:47.18.

The 800 metres represented the final appearance in Europe of Cuba's Alberto Juantorena, the 1976 Olympic 400 and 800 metres champion. Juantorena, who is retiring from international athletics, was only a pale imitation of his former self as he lumbered home in last place.

Sadler's Wells triumphs in Europe's 2nd richest race

DUBLIN (R) — Irish-trained Sadler's Wells, a 3-1 shot, Saturday won the Phoenix Champion Stakes, the newest event in the international racing calendar and the second richest race in Europe.

Sadler's Wells, owned by Robert Sangster and trained by Vincent O'Brien, was eased out of leading position in the market after a disappointing fourth place in the York Gold Cup last time out.

The victory, worth \$275,000, was poetic justice for Sangster and O'Brien, leading members of an international syndicate that bought

and revived the Phoenix Park racecourse and who put up much of the sponsorship cash for Saturday's race.

It was also some consolation for Sangster. Half an hour earlier, his star sprinter and much fancied committed was almost brought down in a top race at Haydock Park in England sponsored by his football pools firm. The filly could finish only fourth.

But Sadler's Wells, ridden by Pat Eddery, quickly made amends, taking up the running three furlongs out from pacemaking 5-2 joint favourite Princess Pati and holding off the late challenge of French raider Seattle Song.

Princess Pati stayed on to be

third with English trained Desirable fourth. The other joint favourite Tolomeo faded after threatening briefly three furlongs from home.

Sadler's Wells, winner of the Eclipse Stakes and Irish 2,000 Guineas and second in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot, is the latest in a long of champions trained by O'Brien.

Like English and Irish Derby winners Secretor and El Gran Senor, who missed the race, the colt is by the all-conquering U.S. stallion Northern Dancer and Sadler's Wells will be a valuable acquisition at stud.

Navratilova - Evert Lloyd showdown at U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, who between them have dominated women's tennis for the past decade, went coolly through to the final of the U.S. Open Championships Friday.

Top seeded Navratilova extended her winning streak to 54 matches with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over 13th seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia while second seed Lloyd trounced 16-year-old Carling Bassett of Canada, the 14th seed, 6-2, 6-2.

Navratilova, the defending champion, moved to within two victories of Evert Lloyd's record 56-match winning streak.

But Evert Lloyd served notice of her determination to take a seventh U.S. singles title Saturday by registering her fifth consecutive straight sets victory of the tournament.

Although battling through an unexpectedly tough first set against the veteran Australian, Navratilova took just 55 minutes to take her 108th victory in 109 matches.

The Czechoslovak-born American pounded in 63 per cent of her first serves against 51 per cent by Turnbull.

The other semi-final was a clash between baseliners, and the inexperienced Bassett was clearly no

match for Lloyd.

"My weapons are my groundstrokes and Carling really got me going. I think that will give me a lot of confidence going into the final," Lloyd said after her 75 minute victory.

Bassett was full of praise for Evert Lloyd. "When she's hitting the ball from corner to corner, then when you get to the net, she passes you. It's not a great feeling," she said.

Lloyd, who relinquished her number one ranking to Navratilova in 1982, said the threat to her record winning streak would not be the main issue when she faces Navratilova in the final.

"I would like to win because I'm number two and she's number one," said Lloyd, who has lost her last 12 matches against Navratilova, including this year's Wimbledon final.

In the men doubles final, John Fitzgerald of Australia and Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, playing together for the first time in a tournament, scored an upset 7-6, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Sweden's Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd.

They shared the top prize of \$64,000, while the Swedes, who upset top seeds John McEnroe and Peter Fleming in the semi-finals, split \$32,000.

Piquet in pole position for Italian Grand Prix

MONZA, Italy (R) — Reigning World Champion Nelson Piquet Saturday grabbed pole position for Sunday's Italian motor racing Grand Prix.

It was the seventh time in 14 races this season that Piquet had claimed pole but the Brazilian still has only two 1984 victories to his credit.

Piquet in his Brabham broke the lap record set only Friday by Italy's Elio de Angelis by nearly one and a half seconds with a time of one minute, 26.585 seconds.

But Alain Prost of France, out to overhaul his Austrian teammate Niki Lauda in the championship, was hot on Piquet's heels.

Prost clocked the second fastest time of 1:26.671, three seconds faster than his time Friday and quick enough to edge de Angelis, who also bettered his own record Saturday, into third place on the grid.

Lauda, who with 54 points heads Prost by only one and half points in the drivers' title race, shaved nearly one and a half seconds off his best time Friday to

register the fourth fastest lap and a place on the second row of the grid.

With only three races left this season, the two McLaren drivers have an almost unbeatable lead. Only de Angelis, who lies third with 29.5 points, has a chance of overtaking them.

Piquet, whose record this season has been marred by a string of retirements, won this race last year. He set the record early in Saturday's practice before a broken turbo-charger forced him into the pits.

Leaving nothing to chance, Piquet drove his repaired car back on to the circuit in the closing minutes of the hour-long session but failed to better his record.

Piquet's teammate, Teo Fabi of Italy, finished fifth fastest, followed by 1982 World Champion Keke Rosberg of Finland in a Williams and Britain's Nigel Mansell.

The Red Bull team, still without a win this season, and the Ferrari, who have also had a poor run despite Italian Michele Alboreto's victory in Belgium, finished well down the field.

RESULTS OF HORSE RACES

FRIDAY SEPT. 7, 1984

* * * * *

FIRST RACE:

For beginners
Distance: 1,400 metres.
Time: 1 minute 49 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Kawakib	Oudih El Kaisy
2ND: El Balka	Abbas El Adwan
3RD: Saryah	A. El Sattar Matar

SECOND RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: El Anoud	Fhaid Mitlak
2ND: Azizih	Mamdouh El Adwan
3RD: Sitah	Haiel A. Ebraiz

THIRD RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 08 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Tarrad	A. Ellatif El Hadid
2ND: Faridih	H.H. Late
	Sharif Nasir Bin
	Jamil Stables
	H.H. Late
	Sharif Nasir Bin
	Jamil Stables

FOURTH RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 1 minute 58 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Rabadan	Nimir El Hmoud
2ND: A. Samra	Samy Haddadin
3RD: Nawy	Hany K. Bisharat

FIFTH RACE:

For second class horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time:

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Apollo	Bahjat Fanous
2ND: B. El Reeh	Samy Haddadin
3RD: Khloud	Samy Haddadin

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The Language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 22 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered:

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Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between 9 and 22 September 1984.

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BRAZIL COMMEMORATES ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY

BRAZIL Commemorates on Sept. 7, its 162 years of independence. The biggest South American country was discovered by the Portuguese in the year of 1500 and got its independence in the year of 1822.

On this happy occasion, we the Brazilians in Amman, congratulate our ambassador in Jordan, His Excellency Mr. Felix Baptista de Faria and his staff, wishing prosperity and peace to our country.

We also would like to express our heartfelt thanks to His Excellency and his wife, Ambassador Mrs. Isabel Baptista de Faria, for their kind invitation to commemorate this great day in their residence in Amman.



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- THE INVINCIBLE NINJA (Colour)

Performances: 12-3: 5:30-8

Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 25155

1- BEAT STREET
2- RETURN OF THE JEDI (Colour)

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema ZAHARAN

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THE COMPLICATED DOMINOES

Performances: 12-3: 5:30-8

Cinema OPERA

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JAMES BOND 007 IN OCTOPUSSY (Colour)

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE

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2- FIERCE MEN & MONKEY

Performances: 12-3:7

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Performances: 12-3:5:30-8

Hungary considers new bankruptcy regulations

BUDAPEST (R) — About 100 firms in communist Hungary are in economic trouble and a new bankruptcy law is under discussion, a leading economic magazine said Friday.

The national bank estimates that at least 100 companies are struggling with financial difficulties similar to those of the recently liquidated IGV, the economic weekly Heti Világazás said in its latest issue.

The IGV business machine company was wound up as uneconomic last month, making it the first casualty since Hungary's economic reform, under which enterprises must pay their own way.

It was the first time since 1945 that a major enterprise had been dissolved without a new enterprise succeeding it.

A new bankruptcy law is now under discussion which would allow a company or its creditors to initiate bankruptcy proceedings, the weekly said.

So far only ministries or similar authorities have been allowed to start them.

Companies and cooperatives lost two billion forints (\$40 million) in 1982 and 5.7 billion forints (\$115 million) in 1983, all met by the state budget, the article said.

"The state appears for the time being ready to continue support for companies in difficulties," it added.

Argentina devalues peso by 3.76% against dollar

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's central bank has devalued the peso by 3.76 per cent against the dollar in the country's third mini-devaluation in less than six weeks, foreign exchange dealers said Friday.

The bank set Friday's dollar rate at 79.671 pesos, up from 76.671 Thursday.

The devaluation, which economy ministry sources said was introduced as Argentina was in the final stages of talks with an International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission on an economic austerity programme, accelerated the normal daily slippage rate of 0.75 per cent.

The peso was also devalued by 2.9 per cent on July 30 and 2.15 per cent on Aug. 8.

Unions return to talks

Meanwhile, four days after a 24-hour general strike, Argentine unions Friday joined talks with industrialists and the government on a social pact to curb inflation, now running at an annual rate of 647.9 per cent.

The talks opened shortly after President Raul Alfonsín's government announced that the cost of living in August shot up 22.8 per cent, the nation's fourth highest monthly inflation figure on record and the highest since 1976.

Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli headed the government team.

Top labour leaders, who failed to show up for the first round of talks last week after August wage negotiations failed, joined the talks saying they would try to convince the government to reactivate the economy.

The General Labour Confederation's (CGT) 24-hour strike against government economic policies on Monday was only a partial success and the government has said it would carry on the talks without the labour movement if necessary.

Baghdad allocates \$0.5b for wheat, rice subsidies

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has allocated 154 million dinars (\$482 million) for subsidies to keep grain prices low this year, Trade Minister Hassan Ali was Friday quoted as saying.

The government newspaper Al Jumhuriya quoted Mr. Ali as saying wheat consumption this year was expected to total 2.75 million tonnes. He gave no comparative figure for 1983.

Iraq imports almost all its wheat, rice and other grains from the United States, Thailand and elsewhere. Mr. Ali said its grain imports last year were eight times the levels before the war with Iran began in 1980.

He said Baghdad was building strategic stocks of grains because of the difficulties posed by the war, but gave no details of their size.

Mexico starts to woo world bankers

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico Saturday set out to win backing from world bankers for its most ambitious debt-rescheduling plan to date.

Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said all the country's creditor banks would be sent a telex Saturday urging their support for the plan.

The postal blitz will be followed up by a world-wide tour by Mexican officials aimed at selling the \$48.5 billion deal to the international financial community, Mr. Silva Herzog told a news conference Friday.

Mexico, the developing world's

second biggest debtor behind Brazil, owes a total of \$96 billion. Banking sources here and abroad have already predicted it will have trouble persuading some banks to agree to the terms of the proposed deal.

"They're going to have to twist some arms on this one," a banker told Reuters.

Detailing the agreement reached by Mexico with a committee of its creditor banks to spread out

its debt repayments and make them less expensive, Mr. Silva Herzog said: "The debt problem is not resolved but this rescheduling relieves it considerably."

Under the plan, repayments of the \$48.5 billion will be made more slowly, starting with \$1.9 billion in 1985 and rising over 14 years to between \$5 and \$6 billion yearly.

Previously the country had faced a big jump in public sector principal repayments to \$14 billion in 1987 from around \$9 billion in 1986.

And on top of principal repayments, there is an average of

\$10 or \$11 billion a year owing on interest.

Mr. Silva Herzog said the debt profile would be smoother and more manageable, avoiding the concentration of repayments in 1987 and 1988.

In August 1982, Mexico sparked the Latin American debt crisis by announcing it would have to stop repayments on its then \$80 billion of foreign debt because of high interest rates and falling oil revenue.

Mr. Silva Herzog said it would take about a year to convince Mexico's creditors to accept the latest deal.

Dollar continues relentless appreciation

NEW YORK (R) — The U.S. dollar continued its relentless climb against the world's other major currencies, heading Friday towards a value of three West German marks.

The dollar closed in New York within one pfennig of the three-mark level, while sterling, the Swiss franc, the Canadian dollar and the Japanese yen again lost ground.

In its upward march, the dollar ended in New York at 2.9930 marks, about four pfennigs higher than Thursday's 2.9540.

Sterling fell to \$1.2710 from \$1.2840.

The Canadian dollar weakened to \$1.3177 from \$1.3070, the

Swiss franc to \$2.4950 from \$2.4670, and the yen to \$245.95 from \$244.27.

One dealer said Friday: "The three-mark dollar is just a matter of time ... next week should see this magic level broken. After that it's anyone's guess what happens."

Dealers said they did not expect the central banks of any nations to intervene to bolster their currencies against the dollar.

"Central banks look for weakness. They're less likely now to try to break a trend," said one dealer.

Even flat U.S. unemployment figures for August, indicating a moderation in the American eco-

nomy, failed to affect the dollar's upward trend.

The Labour Department reported that unemployment last month stood at 7.5 per cent, the same level as in July.

Analysts said the belief that a strong U.S. economy would push the country's interest rates up and growing confidence that President Reagan would be re-elected have combined to push the dollar ever higher.

A Federal Reserve official said Friday that U.S. monetary authorities bought \$135 million on May 24 to counter disorder in foreign exchange markets caused by nervousness over the stability of the American banking system.

Japan seeks nuclear power self-sufficiency

TOKYO — Japanese power companies plan to spend 960 billion yen (\$3.97 billion) on a group of nuclear facilities which will significantly reduce their dependence on foreign countries for supply, reprocessing and storage of fuel for Japan's nuclear power stations.

The complex, to be located at Rokkashomura village on the northern tip of Japan's main island of Honshu, will consist of a uranium enrichment plant; a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant; and a permanent storage facility for low-level radioactive waste.

Establishment of this "nuclear cycle" is an integral part of Japan's "long-term programme" for the development of nuclear energy, drafted in June 1982 by the government's Atomic Energy Commission.

The last two years have been spent selecting a suitable site. The final choice is a bleak zone designated for industrial usage a decade ago, and originally formed to house a petrochemical depot with harbour and storage facilities.

Construction of the nuclear complex is due to begin in 1986, with the uranium enrichment and waste storage facilities due for completion in 1991, the reprocessing plant in 1995.

Japan is the world's fourth-largest generator of nuclear power, after the U.S., France and the USSR.

One-fifth of Japanese electricity is nuclear-generated, with

24 nuclear plants in commercial operation.

All but one are of the uranium-fuelled "light water reactor" type, the generating technology used in some 80 per cent of nuclear power plants worldwide.

While Japan's nine electric power companies are privately owned, the government, through the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Science and Technology Agency, takes an active role in fostering the nation's nuclear industry, coordinating power companies and equipment manufacturers, standardising specifications, and sponsoring research.

Development of nuclear generation is helping Japan cut its oil imports, which account for roughly 40 per cent of its total import bill.

For uranium enrichment, the process which concentrates uranium ore into nuclear fuel, Japan currently depends 90 per cent on the U.S. and 10 per cent on France.

The enrichment plant to be built at Rokkashomura is planned to yield 1,500 tons of uranium annually, or roughly one-sixth of Japan's enrichment needs by the year 2000.

The power companies also plan another 1,500 tons per year plant, whose location has not yet been decided. When that is built, by the year 2000, Japan will be able to meet domestically one-third of its projected uranium enrichment needs.

The Rokkashomura plant is likely to use the centrifuge method of uranium enrichment, rather than the U.S. "gas diffusion" method.

Japan's government-sponsored Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation began operating a small-scale centrifugal pilot enrichment plant in September 1979, whose capacity is now being enlarged from 50 to 200 tons per year.

For reprocessing, Japan currently sends its spent fuel to Selafeld (formerly Windscale) in Britain, and Cap La Hague in France. Spent fuel is reprocessed because it contains commercially useful quantities of uranium and plutonium.

The reprocessing plant to be built at Rokkashomura will have a capacity of 800 tons annually, equal to half Japan's probable need by the year 2000.

While the uranium extracted during reprocessing can be used in Japan's existing nuclear reactors, Japan's programme for developing a fast breeder type nuclear reactor, which uses plutonium fuel, is lagging, and may not yield a commercially operating reactor for another 30 years or more.

In the meantime, with the Rokkashomura reprocessing plant likely to be yielding five to six tons of plutonium annually, the Japanese government and nuclear industry are pushing ahead research to use the element as fuel in light water reactors.

Operational testing of this "plutonium" process may begin early next decade.

The "storage" facilities planned for Rokkashomura are permanent rather than temporary — the secure burial of thousands of barrels of low-level radioactive waste.

At present, low-level waste is stored on-site at nuclear power stations. Rokkashomura's initial storage capacity is envisaged at around 1 million barrels (a barrel equals 200 litres), or enough to store all the low-level waste to be produced by Japanese reactors this century.

Space will permit possible future expansion to 3 million barrels.

Japan's power companies are still considering how to deal with Rokkashomura with high-level radioactive waste produced during reprocessing. A vitrification plant may be built on-site.

Mr. Teruaki Masumoto, a power industry official coordinating the Rokkashomura project, says there are no outstanding regulatory obstacles to use of the land for the nuclear cycle, that the project is supported by local government, and that the plant will be "highly reliable and safe."

The economic payoff to the 12,000 people living in the vicinity of the plant will come eventually in the form of 4,000 permanent jobs — 3,000 in 1991, the balance in 1995. But an estimated 3,500 people will be employed in the construction process.

It remains to be seen whether there will be popular opposition to the Rokkashomura plant.

— Financial Times news features.

Third World countries fail to set up own bank

CARTAGENA, Colombia (AP) — A meeting of 69 Third World countries ended Friday with failure to reach agreement on setting up their own bank. The so-called Group of 77 was hoping to found a bank that would make low-interest, long-term loans to developing countries, but Saudi Arabia and Kuwait objected to the idea. Representatives of those countries argued that the proposed South Bank would not have had enough money to meet the needs of its member countries. Without the support and hence the money from Middle East petroleum-producing countries, the proposal never got to the point of serious discussion. The 69 Latin American, African and Asian countries attending the conference had to settle for tentative adoption of a "Cartagena agreement" — a vaguely worded agreement that calls for closer cooperation in political and economic areas. The Cartagena accord calls on the countries to try to set up an "information net" — through which Third World countries can exchange economic data and other information of mutual interest.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This full moon period will give you every opportunity to get into a considerable amount of trouble by upsetting present conditions, getting annoyed and showing it.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't get so annoyed that you lose your temper very quickly. Dive into soothing studies, and avoid making some costly error.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You feel a personal wish is hard to attain, but if you talk it over with a partner, you will find it easy to get.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy at whatever you have to do and avoid associates since there would be little understanding between you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study how to fit new ideas into your regular activities so that all works out better for you in the future.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Do whatever will please kin and forget all that pleasure you have in mind which could cost you an arm and a leg.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Meet with partners and get important plans worked out, thereby avoiding some possible fracas at home.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to get your surroundings improved and more comforts added to it as well as beauty.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try not to get involved in any financial affairs today and avoid trouble. Enjoying entertainments that are not too expensive is wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your ideas are fine and should be channeled in proper directions so that you can get right results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid emotionalism and go after your main objectives in a positive fashion. Be with pals who are cheerful and poised.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You must not permit friends to get involved in any financial affairs or you can lose out where it counts the most.

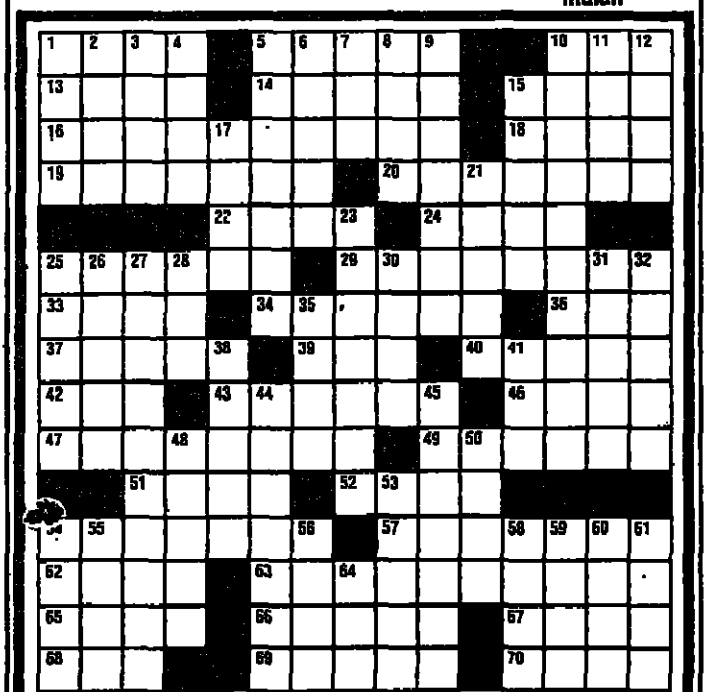
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid higher-ups and make new acquaintances today who can be helpful to you. Get rid of worries that are particularly irritating.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will follow a course of activity that is well thought out and practical in nature, but needs to be taught early in life to think carefully before speaking so as not to hurt others' feelings through careless speech. One who needs to get into sports.

THE Daily Crossword

by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS	33 It. commune	54 Bicycles built for	15 It. poet
1 Native ruler in the East	34 Bird with a notched bill	57 Port on the Adriatic	17 Goose of Hawaii
5 Antics: var.	36 Fr. city	62 Toward the mouth	21 Gr. engraver
10 Comforted	37 Opera star	63 Game fish	23 By this time
13 Trademark	39 Poetic contraction	65 Dark	25 Fundamental
14 Archie	40 Bent again	66 Measure in Eng.	26 City on the Moskow
15 So	42 Kind of pick or pack	67 Aurum	27 Harmless insect
16 Dessert made with apples	43 Problem for the SPCA	68 City in New Guinea	28 Flange
18 Assistant	46 Western	69 Correct	30 Sprightly
19 Main and Elm	47 Loped	70 Chooses	31 Period of adversity
20 Gaffer	48 Horn — beer	1 Full length vestments	32 Sing one's praises
22 Eng. river	49 Irritated	2 Funnymen	35 Present
23 Taps player	51 Irritated	3 Prince of opera	38 Fr. river
25 Goal game	52 1984, e.g.	4 Thronged together	41 Letter
		4 Baseball's "schoolboy"	44 Quiver
		5 Owing ones	45 Thronged together
		6 That is	48 Hot drink
		7 Radio code	50 Silk worm
		8 HRE head	53 Forever, in poetry
		9 Shakespearean character	54 Snare
		10 January happenings	55 Wild water buffalo
		11 Coarse	56 Slight
		12 River to the North	58 Therefore
			59 Spill over
			60 Contest on horseback
			61 Remnants
			64 Western Indian



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THE BETTER HALF.

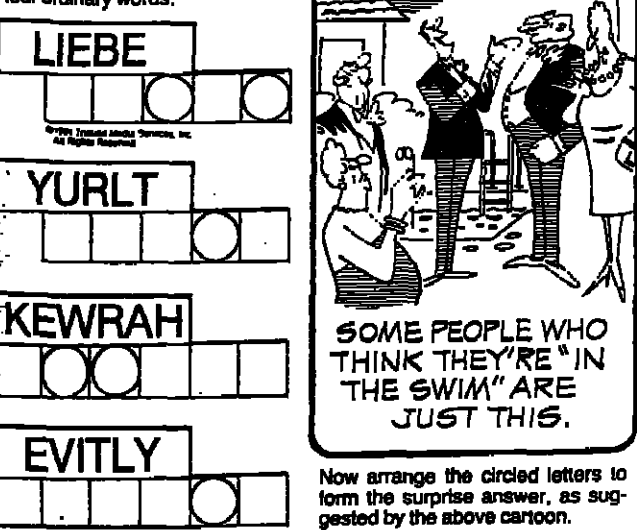
By Harris



"If we can get invited to 17 dinner parties this month, we can balance our budget!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRAVE LOONY VASSAL PUMICE
Answer: What the polite crook used when he held up the public library — A SILENCER

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Chun Doo Hwan ends visit to Japan

Japan, South Korea seek U.N. role for Pyongyang

TOKYO (R) — Japan and South Korea sought Saturday to coax North Korea into United Nations membership as a step towards breaking through hostility on the Korean peninsula.

The call came in a communique at the end of a three-day state visit to Tokyo by South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan.

It was the first visit by a South Korean head of state to Japan, after the Korean peninsula for 35 years until 1945, and Mr. Chun received public apologies from Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for the "atrocities of Koreans during the colonial period."

Mr. Chun said in a statement on his return to Seoul that the visit had been a success. He urged his people to try to forget the bitter past and learn Japan "whatever there is to learn."

He added that the two nations would now endeavour to "further our trust and understanding with a

view to building a millennium of peace and prosperity in pursuit of a liberal democracy and a free economy."

Mr. Chun's talks with Mr. Nakasone mostly focused on the present troubles of the divided Korean peninsula. According to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, Mr. Chun spent a good deal of time persuading Mr. Nakasone not to take up hints emanating from Pyongyang that North Korea would like closer ties with Japan.

The joint communique said Mr. Chun told Mr. Nakasone that U.N. membership for both North and South Korea would help promote peace and unification of the peninsula.

But he warned against driving Pyongyang into further isolation. Foreign Ministry officials reported, Japan has no diplomatic ties with the North but permits private contacts.

In the communique Japan supported Seoul's quest for two-sided talks with North Korea. The North insists that the United States be there, too as South Korea's patron.

Before Mr. Chun left his aides said he fully accepted the apolo-

gies for Japanese wrongs inflicted on his country.

The South Korean side has indicated it viewed an apology as a symbol essential to improved ties.

Mr. Chun said in a departure statement his visit would "provide a historic turning point to draw up a blueprint for future relations between our two nations."

Talks on bilateral issues met limited success. Japan said there could be no swift dismantling of tariffs to ease South Korea's \$2.6 billion trade deficit with Japan.

Nor would Japanese ministers agree to push private companies to unlock their technology secrets to aid South Korean industry.

On the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan, many of whom complain of discrimination in jobs, welfare and status, Mr. Nakasone promised only that he would try to improve their lot.

North Korea has denounced Mr. Chun's visit. A despatch by the North Korean News Agency monitored here Saturday said Mr. Chun had been "taking twaddle".

South Africa releases 7 opposition leaders

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — A judge ordered seven senior opposition leaders released and black schools were shut down a week early as mourners prepared for the first funerals Saturday of victims of recent black rule.

The seven included Archie Gumede, president of the United Democratic Front, a youth-led coalition formed to oppose the new constitution. They were released Friday evening after the court ordered the government to provide reasons for their detention.

The seven detainees were among 41 people picked up the day before people of mixed-race, known as coloureds, voted for members of a new House of Parliament. These held local organisations that called for boycotts

Security tightened prior to Hyderabad showdown

HYDERABAD (R) — Authorities Saturday tightened security in the South Indian city of Hyderabad, ahead of Tuesday's showdown in the state assembly between dismissed Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao and his successor.

Barricades were being put up on all streets leading to the assembly building, where members will decide whether Mr. Rama Rao or new Chief Minister Bhaskarrao Reddy has the authority.

Police sources said 240 men of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police (CRP) had been deployed in the city, with about 160 more expected Saturday.

In an effort to prevent trouble, from Monday police will stop trucks carrying Mr. Rama Rao's supporters into Hyderabad from other parts of Andhra Pradesh state, the sources said.

Adam Malik buried in Jakarta with full honours

JAKARTA (R) — Adam Malik, architect of Indonesia's non-aligned foreign policy for more than a decade, was buried Thursday with full state honours at Jakarta's Heroes' Cemetery.

President Suharto said in a tribute to Mr. Malik that he had been a "great leader and statesman" who had played a key role in the history of Indonesia.

He was Indonesia's longest-serving foreign minister from 1965-77, a founding father of the Association of South East Asian Nations and a member of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mexican minister says Contadora has not failed

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP) — Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda said Friday the Contadora Group "has not failed" in its 20-month search for Central American peace and he is optimistic about the prospects of ending regional tensions.

Mr. Sepulveda said the latest talks were called to present Central American governments with a draft document containing new, revised proposals for reaching negotiated settlements of the region's conflicts.

A source involved in the talks, who asked not to be identified, said the new document was essentially a simplified statement of the recommendations approved in principle by Central American chiefs of state in June.

Mr. Sepulveda said the latest draft is "a new, considerably more precise version" of the earlier document. He indicated the new document would be more acceptable to Central American countries, but said some "fine tuning" would be necessary before the Contadora Group can hammer out a final peace agreement for the region.

Canada launches giant security operation for Pope

QUEBEC CITY (R) — The Canadian Mounted Police launched a giant security operation to protect Pope John Paul II, who starts a 12-day tour of Canada Sunday in this picturesque walled city.

Security forces have been heightened after a bomb blast at Montreal railway station last May killed three French tourists.

Officials have received an anonymous letter warning of the blast and a long, uncoordinated throng of people. Pope John Paul II sent a message of sympathy after the blast.

Even the altar candles at mass sites and the water the Pope will drink are being guarded. A specially built "popemobile" has been equipped with bullet and rocket-proof glass.

Up to 27,000 police officers have been assigned to the visit. Their biggest headache could be the Pope's penchant for the impromptu, his sudden decision to plunge into a milling crowd to embrace a child.

Chief Superintendent Jean Poirier, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer in charge of security, flew to Austria last year to study Pope John Paul II at first hand on a tour.

Canada is the largest country the Pope has toured and this is the 23rd foreign trip in his six-year reign. No Pope has ever visited



Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko (left) applauds after presenting awards on Wednesday to Vladimir Oshanin (right) and two other Soviet cosmonauts. It was Mr. Chernenko's first appearance since July. His absence had prompted widespread speculation about his health. (Photo from Herald Tribune)

Ogarkov's removal said to be due to internal Soviet rivalry

MOSCOW (R) — Western diplomats assessing the unexpected removal of Soviet Armed Forces Chief Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov have said they believe internal leadership politics are responsible.

Marshal Ogarkov, chief of staff until replaced by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev on Thursday, had previously been seen as a likely candidate to take over from Marshal Dmitry Ustinov as defence minister.

But the diplomats said Marshal Ogarkov's removal was so swift and reported so tersely in the Soviet press that they were left in no doubt he had been sacked and would not get another senior post.

One Western diplomat said Ogarkov, 66, had fallen victim to internal Kremlin politics. "The speed with which he was removed and the way the papers covered it show that some high-level manoeuvring has gone on this week," he said.

Other diplomats said the decision to sack Ogarkov was probably taken at Thursday's meeting of the ruling Politburo.

They noted that Grigory Romanov, the Communist Party official responsible for the defence industries, and like Ogarkov a hardliner on East-West relations, had left for Addis Ababa the day before for the founding of the Ethiopian Communist Party.

U.K. strike crumbles in London, Bristol

LONDON (R) — Dockers in the port of London, the biggest in the country, have defied their leaders and voted to return to work, further weakening the two-week dock stoppage in support of Britain's striking miners.

Just over half of the 2,806 dockers in London voted in a secret ballot organised by the Port of London Authority and nearly all backed a return to work.

The ballot was the biggest setback yet for the dockers' leaders, who have failed to halt more than a third of the non-fuel seaborne trade in the second dock strike of the summer.

The Chairman of the Port of London Authority, Victor Paige, said the employers would do all in their power to ensure that men turned up for duty after the week-end.

Red Cross seeks civilian safety zones

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — The International Red Cross and the Red Crescent proposed Friday that safety zones be established to protect non-combatants caught up in war.

The organisations also called in a communique ending their second "conference on peace" for an international convention to "prevent the participation of children in hostilities, at least before the age of 15."

Anders Wijkman, secretary general of the Swedish Red Cross, said it was an indication of the harmony of the conference that the child-soldiers proposal was not opposed by Iranian delegates.

Chileans mourn shot priest

SANTIAGO (R) — Thousands of people took over the centre of Chile's capital in a day of mourning for French priest Andre Jarlan which ended with clashes between police and demonstrators.

The isolated street battles followed Friday's funeral mass at Santiago cathedral for Fr. Jarlan, killed on Tuesday night during violent protests against the military government.

As the crowds of mourners outside the cathedral dwindled, singing and chants of "justice, justice" which had greeted the arrival of the coffin gave way to leftist political slogans and several hundred youths set off on a march.

By Sally Solo
Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's antinuclear movement, three decades after its grassroots beginnings, is in disarray. Its politically antagonistic factions diffuse its strength and discourage participation of many who are sympathetic to the cause.

Since the early 1960s, the backbone of Japan's antinuclear movement has been split into Gensuikyo, or the Congress Against A- and H-Bombs, and Gensuikyo, or the Council Against A- and H-Bombs. Gensuikyo, known as "Kin," is affiliated with the Socialist Party and Gensuikyo, known as "Kyo," with the Communist Party.

"We'll be starting preparation for a large gathering on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1985," Hiraku Inoue, a Gensuikyo official, said in a telephone interview.

"At the moment, we can't say if or when we will be able to form a joint movement with Gensuikyo, but we'd like to work with them as much as possible for the event," he said.

The two gear up — most often in their separate camps — throughout the year as events warrant and every August when the anniversaries of Japan's nuclear bombings occur.



U.S. protests to Iran over beating of Swedish Judge

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. State Department Spokesman John Hughes said Friday the United States has protested to Iran over the beating of a Swedish judge Monday by two Iranian judges, all members of the same International Tribunal at the Hague.

The tribunal was created in 1931 to handle claims arising from the Iranian takeover of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979. Mr. Hughes said the Swedish judge, Nils Mangard, was attacked in what "appeared to be a deliberate attempt to prevent Judge Mangard from participating in the tribunal's proceedings." Although Mangard was not injured, Mr. Hughes said, "the United States has protested this outrageous attack of Sept. 3 to the agent of the Islamic Republic of Iran and called on him and his government to ensure that there be no recurrence."

China joins Interpol

LUXEMBOURG (R) — China was admitted as a member of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) at a meeting here despite fierce opposition from Taiwan, delegates said Friday. They said the debate on Peking's admission was tackled at a closed-door session of Interpol's 53rd annual conference, which is being attended by some 400 policemen from 116 countries. Taiwan walked out of the meeting, which began on Tuesday and will last until Sept. 11, in protest at the vote to admit China. It was not clear whether Taiwan would retain membership.

Food poisoning kills 22 in hospital

WAKEFIELD, England (AP) — Three elderly patients died overnight, bringing to 22 the number who have died at a northern England psychiatric hospital hit two weeks ago by an outbreak of food poisoning, the chairman of the Wakefield Area Health Authority said Friday. Sir Jack Smart said the coroner also is investigating whether the infection, believed to be the salmonella poisoning, has spread from the Stanley Royd Psychiatric Hospital in West Yorkshire to Pinderfields General Hospital next door. Salmonella is a bacteria transmitted in undercooked food. Health officials have said it may have been introduced to the hospital by tainted carrots. Sir Jack said 34 patients are now suffering symptoms of salmonella poisoning — vomiting and diarrhea — and two are in serious conditions.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

TOO MANY FINESSES

WEST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 NORTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 SOUTH: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

North is declarer. South is dummy. The contract is 3NT. The lead is the 10 of spades. The king of spades is in dummy. The queen of spades is in dummy. The jack of spades is in dummy. The 10 of hearts is in dummy. The king of hearts is in dummy. The queen of hearts is in dummy. The jack of hearts is in dummy. The 10 of diamonds is in dummy. The king of diamonds is in dummy. The queen of diamonds is in dummy. The jack of diamonds is in dummy. The 10 of clubs is in dummy. The king of clubs is in dummy. The queen of clubs is in dummy. The jack of clubs is in dummy.

Arafat
SANA
Regent
K. Koro
Obaidat
Sriat p
Shamir
Libya al
Istabb
in India
Turkish
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